JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Latest Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Dak Companies, Bullock Train and Transit Companies; the Routes from Bombay to the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, &c., Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,371 New Series. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
	SIAM	3041	200	H. T. Weigheld	31st July.
R.L.	SHANNON	4158	300	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3338	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th "
R.L.	THAMES	4401	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th "
R.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudle	4th Sept.
	ASSAM	3338	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th "
					Friday.
R.L.	GANGES	4190	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th "
R.L.	SUTLEJ	4343	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched [illegible] above on or about:—

1st, 15th, and 29th August,

and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	900	1st Aug	29th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	3,500	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer. To sail.

BORMIDA on the 4th August, 1888

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P. POZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI [illegible] 1st Class 2nd Class. Deck

RETURN TICKET 2nd Class [illegible] available for SIX MONTHS [illegible] the following Ports, viz.:—

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[illegible] 880 Rs. 480.

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Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14th August. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day preceding sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage &c., apply to

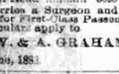
O. VON HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

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HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

[illegible] can book through to London Overland [illegible]

[illegible] Commander. Tons. H.P. To sail.

[illegible] about

NETHALL, W. Bolton 4,100 600 11th Aug.

Steamers have accommodation for a limited [illegible] Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of Engines.

For particulars apply to

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3rd July, 1888. Agents.

LAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

OMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
LAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 7th August.

steamer is fitted with every requisite [illegible] accommodation of passengers, and passengers can be brought to London overland from Marseilles. [illegible] on and cabins are all on the upper deck. [illegible] and Stewardess carried.

[illegible] apply as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th July, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st August, and has accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Forbes Street, Bombay, July 17, 1888. Agents.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,371 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every WEDNESDAY, at noon and Marmagao every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the [illegible] train.

Bombay to Marmagao [illegible]	Rs. 20
Do. 2nd Class [illegible]	" 10
Do. Deck, without diet	" 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

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23rd July, 1888.

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Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
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Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6 "

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Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

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MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all [illegible] Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,

MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,

LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that [illegible] the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label, without which none are from this [illegible] celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE [illegible] BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 240½, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lib. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

MACLEAN'S G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of old iron Rails, double headed, section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Warl Bunder, Matagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers (which must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Railway Trucks, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for, and removed from the Company's premises, by the 30th September next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5, per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500, as security for the fulfilment of this agreement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of scrap copper, in loose pieces, now lying in the Branch Stores, Loco. Department, Parel, where it can be viewed on application.

Offers to state the rate per ton weighed and delivered on the spot.

Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000

Purchasers whose Tenders may be accepted must pay for and take delivery of the metal within fourteen days from no tification by the agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the amount of security deposited will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held there on MONDAY, the 6th August, 1888, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :

1. Government Resolution, appointing Mr. Reginald Gilbert, a member of the Corporation.
2. Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up to 25th instant.
3. Sanction to be asked to the outlay of Rs. 825, for cost of 10 marble slabs to 10 fish stalls, in the fish market, Crawford Markets.
4. Sanction to be asked to the transfer to the debit of Loan charges, of Rs. 30,525, for cost of laying water mains in various streets, and of making connections with existing mains.
5. Petition from inhabitants of Khetwadi, protesting against the proposed erection of the Cholera Hospital at Khetwadi.
6. Government Resolution on the working of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Bai Dinabaw Petit Hospital for Animals for 1887.
7. Report of the Committee of the whole Corporation on the subject of the Municipal Bill, as finally passed.
8. Draft memorial to the Secretary of State, prepared by the Committee of the Corporation, relative to the period for the repayment of the Tansa Works and other Loans.
9. Letter from the University Registrar, relating to the question of lighting the clock, in the Rajabai Tower, at the cost of the Corporation.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th July, 1888.

In the matter of "the INDIAN COMPANI ACT 1882" and of "the PACHORA GINNING and PRESSING COMPANY, Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 27th day of July, 1888, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, by the undersigned, on behalf of LUCKMIDAS MOORARJEE, of Bombay, residing at Mungo Seth's Street, a contributory of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Judge on the 20th day of August, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company, under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company, requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1888.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
(Address) Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay.
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES for the alleviation of suffering, for the cure of disease and ...

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.
2s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 in India.

Price, 10s AND GENERAL DEBILITY.—A FOR BRAIN...t preparation that permanently most impo...e weakened by excesses, imparts youthful restores ...restores vitality, strengthens and invigorates ...ing BRAIN and NERVES. A positive cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY; prompt, safe and sure.

HARLEY'S DAMIANA ELIXIR.
Price, 12s 6d., or Rs. 7-8 in India.

A more powerful preparation than the Peerless Pearls. DAMIANA has been used by the MEXICANS for a long time. The compound is not only a powerful, non-irritating excitant TONIC, but is also a powerful muscular and nerve tonic, giving unusual POWER of ENDURANCE in both MENTAL and PHYSICAL LABOUR, and is remarkable in its sustaining powers.

HARLEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS.
Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d., or As. 12 and Re.1-8 in India.

These Pills are composed of medicines which are useful in all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, and BOWELS. In DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, DEPRESSION of SPIRITS, LOSS of APPETITE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, inactive tendency of the BOWELS, &c., they are invaluable.

HARLEY'S BLOOD PURIFIER.
Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

For disease of the BLOOD, SKIN, and SCALP with LOSS of HAIR from infancy to old age, affections of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES, DISFIGURING HUMOURS, DISCHARGING WOUNDS, ERYSIPELAS, ROZEBS, ERYSIPELAS, EMACIATION, FACE GRUBS, FLESH WORMS, GENERAL DEBILITY, HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS, ITCHING, SCALY PIMPLY INHERITED SCROFULOUS and OTHER SORES, JAUNDICE, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SLOUGHING TETTERS, ULCERS.

HARLEY'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS.
Price, 4s. 6d., or Rs. 3 in India.

A Medicine prescribed with great success by HARLEY, and one of the most powerful remedies ever produced for FEVER and AGUE and disease arising from BILIARY DERANGEMENT caused by MALARIA, such as CHILL FEVER, AMBAGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVER, &c. Subjects liable to frequent sickness can prevent the recurrence of an attack by taking an occasional dose.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY.
Including bandage. Price, 4s. 6d. or Rs. 3 in India.

A certain and sure cure for Piles in their worst form, and an invaluable preparation for Scalds, Burns, and Cutaneous Diseases.

Sole and exclusive Agents for the Harley Cures,
COOPER, MAILON & Co, Limited,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, ...
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP AND RESERVES—£220, 99 Sterling.
Local Directors: GEO. COTTON, Esq., and A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.

MR. VICTOR MURRAY has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Company's BOMBAY BRANCH, as from the 1st instant, in place of Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF, transferred to China.

GEORGE JOHNSTON,
Bombay, 19th July, 1888. General Manager.

FOR SALE ABOUT 510 CWTS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office, Colaba, up to noon on the 1st August, 1888. Each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of Amount tendered, number of cwts tendered for, and rate per cwt to be clearly stated; no less quantity than 100 cwts to be tendered for.

The Superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders, should he consider them too low.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the "WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited." This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentleman's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE,
Company's Representative.
Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, POONA.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, Paintings in China and Glass, and works of Art in Wood and Metals will be OPENED on the 18th September, 1888.

All exhibits should be despatched so as to reach the Secretary by the latest by the 8th of September; any arriving after that date cannot be classified.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Secretary.

H. S. HUTCHINSON, Lieut.-Col.,
3, Elphinstone Road, Poona.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway give public notice that it is accepting goods during the South-West Monsoon for despatch to Bombay or elsewhere by way of the West of India Portuguese Railway and Morgueo Harbour if they do so upon the condition that in the event of the line of Railway by the train or steamer service being interrupted they may send such goods by any other available route to or via Bombay at the cost of the owner, freight being collected according to the route adopted.

When it is known that an interruption exists goods will not be received for despatch by the Mormugao route.

JAS. CRAIK,
Dharwar, 2nd July, 1888. Traffic Manager.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

WANTED a Hindu SUPERINTENDENT for Boarding School and Sanscrit Seminary. A Graduate of long standing and experience, possessing a competent knowledge of Sanscrit will be preferred. Salary from Rs. 100 to 125, besides free boarding and lodging.

WANTED 1st ASSISTANT MASTER for the Anglo-Vernacular School. Salary from Rs. 40 to 60.

Applications of Candidates will be received up to 15th August. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RAMDAS LADHA,
Secretary.
11, Hollichuckla, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be considered in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tender must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which no Tenders will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,0.0, or the Tender will not be considered.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Parel, 23rd July 1888.

Storekeeper's Office

...SS SPINNING AND WEAVING
THE EMPR... COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 13th July, 1888.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes street, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August next, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co.,
Local Secretaries.
Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

PEARSE AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned before noon FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST. All such Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for Pearse and Co., Limited."

T. LIDBETTER, Chairman,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 26th July, 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,114-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Calcutta, 12th July 1888. Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building, Bombay Managing Director.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31ST JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.

PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

R. J. H. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.), Chairman.
T. STANES Esq. (Messrs. T. Stanes & Co.)
M. R. Ry. V. RUDOVANNA RAJA SAWAY MODELIAR Avergal (Managing Director).
M. R. Ry. C. MUTHU RAMASAWMY KALINGA RAYER PILLAY Avergal, 2 member of Co aksh.
M. R. RY. S. P. NARASIMULU NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore
M. R. RY. M. NARRAINSAMY NAIDOO Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. B. SEETHARAMA CHETTY Garu of Coimbatore.
M. R. Ry. C. N. KRIPARAMASINGH Avergal of Coimbatore.
M. R Ry K T SUBRAMANYA CHETTY Avergal.
M. R Ry C. DARMALINGA CHETTY Avergal of Salem.

AGENTS & BANKERS.
MESSRS. ARBUTHNOT & CO., MADRAS.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.
MESSRS. T. STANES & CO., COIMBATORE.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. BARCLAY & MORGAN, MADRAS.
COWDELL & WINTERTON, OOTACAMUND.

PROSPECTUS.

I. The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.

II. Several companies that have hitherto existed for the erection and working of such mills have established, and it is found such satisfactory remunerative profits have been realized from the investments, that the establishment of new and the manufactured products are now attended with superior advantages.

III. Of the Coimbatore District is entitled to special consideration on the following advantages which it possesses may be summarised thus,

(a.) It is an extensive Cotton producing country, and the Cotton grown in the District is of superior quality.

(b.) Fuel is obtainable in abundance by rail and otherwise, at moderate prices.

(c.) A ready demand for the twist and cloth manufactured may be relied on.

(d.) Building materials are good and cheap, and labour is obtainable in abundance at low rates.

IV. A good site has been secured near the Podanur Railway station, 3 miles from Coimbatore Town, having the convenient water from the Noyel River. The mill will thus be located on the main line of Railway between Madras and Beypore, whilst via Podanur and Erode Junctions, it will be easy communication with the Nilgiris, Salem, Trichinopoly, and other Southern Districts.

V. It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern, the mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready at hand, a start for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, and no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

VI. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, and all accessories will not exceed Rs. 550,000, leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

VII. The appended schedule No. 1 of the quotations of Share ... various companies should give confidence to this undertaking, which, the estimate in schedule No. 2, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent and the Hellary Mills 19 per cent.

VIII. The Directors could probably have arranged to get a complete mill provided for a lump sum, and a guarantee of a fair rate of dividend for a short term of years from the date to the mill began working, but so convinced are they of the soundness of the enterprise on its own merits, that they do not care to enter into any arrangement which would necessarily deprive the shareholders of some portion of the profits.

IX. Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore;

And for the convenience of shareholders in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts the following gentlemen (Directors) are also authorized to receive applications for shares:—

C. Darmalinga Chettiar Avergal Salem.
B. Seetharama Chettiar Garu, Co mbatore.
S. P. Nararaimulu Naidoo Garu, do.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.
SHARE QUOTATIONS OF EXISTING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	No of shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Divd.	Cash rates.
Ahmedabad	600	1000	1000	90	1300
B Ray	571	500	all pd	c. 5 0	N.L.
Centr l India	37.0	500	500	65	1005
Colaba Land & Mill	400	700	700	30	750
Em ress	1 0.0	500	400	25	1071
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	525
Indian Manufacturing	600	100	1000	75	135
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co	1000	250	250	15	261
Jewraz Balloo	1000	10 0	10	50	1142
Leopold	3.00	10	1 0	5	147
Madras United	1500	100	100	120	2000
Man kchee Petit	4000	100	all	60	12 0
Morarji Goculdas	1500	100	100	75	1500
Sassoon	1500	100	100	Nil	1500
Sholapore Mills	50.0	1000	1000	60	1200

SCHEDULE No. 2.
ESTIMATE OF RETURNS.

	R.	a.	p.
Outturn of 15,000 ring spindles 300 days at 6½ oz. per spindle per day or 1,8.,8,125 lbs. per year at 6½ as. per lbs.	714,11	0	0
Less Cost of 1 200 candies Cotton at 105. 441,000 0 0	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of producing yarn including superintendence, fuel, light, Directors and auditors fees, agents and managers commission, &c. at 1½ as. per lb.	147,822	0	0
	583,822	0	0
Profits say 22 per cent. Rs.	130,289	0	0

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay, and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United service, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The French Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM" contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The "Bombay Gazette."

Some of the art cles in the "LITERARY ALBUM" are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The "Times of India."

We recommend the "LITERARY ALBUM" to the public.—The "Advocate of India."

An annual compilation of the "ALBUM" will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The "Indian Spectator."

Our thanks are due to Mr. ... for sending us the June number of the "LITERARY ALBUM," which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The "ALBUM" is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE in FORM, CLEAR TYPE, and GOOD PAPER, from the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of His Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad Deccan) Daily Chronicle, June 26.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price, 2 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now in PORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 61 0	,, 64 0

STILL HOOKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,,	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Guldesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

FERNCUT WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAO MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine ,,	,, 22 0
Superior ,,	,, 26 0
Most Superior "Old Red Port	,, 30 0
Most Particular Reserve Old Port	,, 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Brands	Rs. 13 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0
Lee Canons	,, 19 0
Chateau Graud Lebrun	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0
Chateu LaRose	,, 28 0

From A. DUPILLE, MACAO MEDOC.

Jru de Barcoyne	,, 18

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, GORIZ

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12	,, 22 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20	,, 34 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 31 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	

BRANDY.

H. Monirose ***	Rs. 18 0
F. Dussaudier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	,, 2
Cognac gold seals, Blue capsules	,, 25 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 30 0
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 54 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACON.	
Chambertin	Rs. 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8
,, **	,, 22 8
Cairndhu Blend *	,, 18 0

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by	6 6	4 6
Stone & Son	6 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	6 4	,, ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	6 12	,, 3 12
Marburg's Pilsener Beer		

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	...
SUNDRIES.	Rs.	
French Vermouth	15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	18 0	...
Finest Kummel	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	34	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 4lbs.		5lbs.

SAUSAGES.

PRESERVED MEATS, &c.

VEGETABLES.

	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4
Danish Butter, finest	Co., WOLFENBUTTEL	...
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ	Large Tins	Small Tins ...
	Rs.	Rs. ...
Asparagus	...	,, 0 10
Jersey	...	,, 0 1
Sponage in Water	...	,, 0 12
Mushrooms	...	,, 1 6
White Cabbage	...	,, 1 6
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 4
Liver Sausages	...	,, 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	...	,, 1 4
Cervelatwurst	...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount, (one original package of Wine No order for less than ... accepted) will be executed.
Beer, &c., (provisions) ... accompanied by a remi...
Quotation ordered for ... payment in Bombay.
Balance or reference for ... the rate of Nine per cent. per
Interest charged ... three months.
annum on all accounts ...

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 28th June, 1888.

...—The whole of the Very Desirable, Three-storied HOUSE, Facing the Sea, in Hornby Row, next to the Ripon Club. Suitable either for European or Parsee Families, or Each Floor could be had separately. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a taint in the blood, and which attack the skin of the body in different

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy's Parsees.—Volunteer Club, us Cricket Regimental Club, 2 p.m., opposite the Soldiers' Home.

R. G. I. P. V. R. C., Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta; and City of Dublin (s), Liverpool.

COMMISSIONER TUCKER.—The local leader of the Salvation Army returned to Bombay yesterday, and was welcomed at a meeting last night.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* City of Dublin entered, and the *s. s.* Aston Hall left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The *s. s.* Kashgar left the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th July, was 77,501 maunds, and in money, Rs. 13,306.

RECOVERED THEFTS.—Sowram Ito, a mill-labourer, living at Tardeo, reported to the police the theft of jewellery, gold ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 186, from his room, during his absence, on Wednesday last.

NURSE-LINGS, a contractor, living at Cammaconpoors, 5th Street, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 304 in cash and a pair of gold anklets, valued at Rs. 614, from his house, during his absence.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Thakoordwar Road, touching the death of Massok Chuggunlal, a jewel-broker, aged 22 years. Deceased, it appears, left his house, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, after having his dinner, and did not return. At 6 a.m., yesterday, the body of the deceased was found lying amongst the rocks below high water mark at the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station. An open verdict was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. V. Corps at the Victoria Gardens, at 6 p.m. (weather permtting):—

March.....Forgive and Forget little Darling.Newton.
Overture...Die Irrfahrt ums gluck.....Suppe.
Waltz.....Recits D'amour.....Waldteufel.
Selection...Trial by Jury.....Sullivan.
Polka.....Der Colibri.....Selling.
Galop.....Tramway.....Burgmein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF AN ABKARI INSPECTOR.—Mr. S. Daniells, late Abkari Inspector, breathed his last on Wednesday, at about 9-30 a.m. The deceased leaves a widow and two children. He entered Government service in 1872 as a clerk, in the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, and rose to be an Abkari Inspector. As a Government servant he was a very energetic and honest officer, and had earned the goodwill of his superiors. For his kind treatment of his subordinates and his straightforward habits and affable manners he was greatly respected among his numerous friends and relatives. Before his decease he had been suffering from fever and liver complaint for nearly two months, and had come to Bandora from Surat for change. He was hardly a week there before he succumbed. He was 33 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Funnuswady, touching the death of Govind Pandurung, a police sepoy, aged 23 years. At 4-30 p.m., on Thursday, he was in the police showkey, at the High Court, sitting on a bench covered with a blanket, and complained of fever and pains in his throat, and spoke with difficulty. He left the Court with the other day-duty policeman and went home, where he was attended by a native doctor, He died at 2-30 a. m. yesterday. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, said that death was due to acute laryngitis, and could take place in twelve hours. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, was returned.

A QUARREL BETWEEN SHOP-KEEPERS.—A Borah, named Hussanlli Jafferali, charged Kallianji Shewji and three other Bhattias with assaulting him. The Borah is a dealer in miscellaneous goods, and had rented a shop at Dhobie Talao, from Kallianji, a dealer in sweetmeats, at the monthly rental of Rs. 7. He shortly rented another shop in the Adamji Peerbhoy market, where he removed a portion of his goods. One day Kallianji came to him and asked him if he intended to vacate the shop, as he wanted to give it to another Borah. The complainant replied that he was not going to do so. Kalianji hereupon asked him for the key of the shop, saying that he wanted to see if it required any repairs. The key was given to Kalianji, who opened the shop, and threw out the articles, and when the complainant remonstrated he was set upon by all the accused. They struck him on the head, neck, chest, and other parts of the body. This was the case for the prosecution. The accused have preferred a counter-charge of assault against the Borah. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the Borah, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, for the Bhattias. After taking some evidence, the case was remanded for further inquiry.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Bala Saloojee was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ragoo Dadoo by assaulting him with a hammer, on the 22nd ultimo. The complainant and the accused, who is a blacksmith, lived in the same chawl at Coombarwada. At about 5 o'clock on the night of the date in question, accused, while under the influence of liquor, went to the room of the complainant, who was lying ill in bed, and asked him to prepare a *chillum* to smoke. The complainant asked him to go away as he could not do it. Accused went out and returned almost immediately with a hammer and struck him with it on his head, forehead, and shoulders. He then dropped the hammer and was about to run away, when complainant raised a cry, and the neighbours came, seized and handed him over to the police. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained for five weeks, owing to the serious nature of his wounds. The accused, in his defence, stated, that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 25; in default a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

DECREASE OF CRIME IN KATHIAWAR.—It is a matter of gratification to note that crimes of organized dacoities and highway robberies in Kathiawar are fast decreasing. Formerly, we received some reports of depredations; but now the occurrences are very few and far between. The last date on which the information in connection with *Sarvatich* mischief was received is the 6th instant. Two noted *Barvatichs* have also been arrested on the 22nd and 23rd instants. It is a hopeful sign, and we trust that in a short time the total extinction of these crimes will be brought about.—*Kathiawar Times.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Genl and Mrs Griffiths Murree
* Mrs Griffiths, Murree
* Lieut-Col R L Richards, Lucknow
* Mr Martin-Atkens, England
Mr P Elliott, Liverpool
Mr S P Macdonald
* Surgeon J Poynder, Madras
Col and Mrs Macnaughten, CB, Rohilcund
Mr and Mrs A Maidment, Poona
Mr G Young, Karachi
* Surg-Maj M Robinson, England
* Mr W Jessop, England
* Mr S Powell, do
* Mr R Clegg, CS, do
Mr G Bird, CS do
Mr H Forde, do
Col W Cooke, do
* Mrs Chatterton do
* Mrs A Dillon do
* Mrs E Monk do
* Surgeon Forsyth do
Mr G A Campbell, England.
Mr and Mrs Watson, England
* Surg-Maj Hendley, Jeypore.
* Mr and Mrs J C Fanshawe, Rutnagiri
* Dr E Dobbs, Calcutta
* Mr Sherlock-Hubbard, Calcutta
* Mr C Daff, Calcutta
* Col Heyland, Deesa
Capt Browne, R A
* Col R M Clifford, Saugor
Mr A Failoni, Madras
* Mr H Phillips, Karachi
Mr G A Thomason, do.
* Col and Miss Lugard, England
*Col Hughes-Hallet, Jubbulpore
Major H Kingscote, Bartolly
Mr G W Barnes, Madras
Mr F Place, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Walker, Bombay
Mr M Scherer, Bombay
Mr F H Weston, do.
Mr W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr G Hall, Bombay
Mr B Schnable, Bombay
Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
Lieut S L Craster, RE, Bombay.
Lieut H Kennedy, Bombay
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 20th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jhansi	17 40	Nasik	10 91
Harda	5 79	Deolali	10 5
Itarsi	7 65	Ghoti	31 64
Hoshangabad	6 90	Nargaon	8 37
Khandwa	12 47	Warrangaon	9 25
Shegaon	5 93	Hudgi	23 84
Akola	5 95	Mohol	6 32
Khedi	5 0	Madha	11 0
Purna	9 24	Barsi Road	3 45
Jalgaon	9 21	Koim	5 11
Nandgaon	10 6	Jehur	3 73
Malegaon	7 15	Pomalwari	2 42
Dhulia	8 19	Dixal	5 76
Amalner	2 98	Lanowli	72 93
Parola	4 65	Dhond	3 15
Pachora	10 58	Talegaon	18 26

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. Its never irritates, and with its soothing and pleasantly purifying powers, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A boon for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for the delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Prepared by Cracher and Co., Bombay.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY.

A "*Government of India Gazette Extraordinary*" was issued yesterday containing the following notification of the Department of finance and commerce.

1. Whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 2452, dated the 31st December, 1869, the Promissory Notes bearing interest at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, which were issued in accordance with that Notification, can be paid off and discharged at any time after the 15th July, 1885, on the expiration of a previous notice of three months to that effect, which notice may be given at any time after the 14th April, 1885.

2. The Governor-General in Council is pleased now to give notice that all the notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) of the Four-a-half per cent. Loan of 1870, issued in accordance with the terms of the Notification aforesaid, dated the 31st December, 1869, will be discharged at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on the 27th October, 1888, on which date the interest on such Notes (or Stock Certificates) will ceasb.

3. Proprietors of the Notes or Stock Certificates hereby advertised for payment have the option, which must be exercised on or before the 1st September, 1888, of transferring the amount of their Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) into the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, bearing interest from 1st November, 1888.

4. Until noon on Saturday, the 1st September, 1888, Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) of the said Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1870, duly receipted in the annexed from, will be received at the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India, to be exchanged without charge for Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) of the Four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, enfaced for the payment of interest in the same manner as the surrendered Notes. The interest overdue on such surrendered Notes (or Stock Certificates), and Rs. 1-5-3 per centum, being the further interest thereon in advance from 15th July, 1888, up to and including the 31st October, 1888, at the the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, will be paid at the time of surrendering the Notes (for Stock Certificates) for transfer.

5. The receipt to be given on the Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) tendered for transfer should be in the following form:—

"Received in lieu of this Note (or Stock Certificate) a Note (or Stock Certificate) of the same value of the Four per cent. Loan of 1865, bearing interest from November 1st, 1888."

6. Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London will be received at the Bank of England up to the same date, if similarly receipted; and Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1865, bearing interest from November 1st, 1888, will be delivered as soon as possible to the proprietors. One shilling and ten pence (being Rs. 1-5-3 at the exchange of 1s. 4½d.) on account of interest due till October 31st, inclusive, will be paid to the transferring proprietors at the time of the surrender of the Notes for transfer.

7. If, by reason of the duly-certified absence from India or England, as the case may be, of the proprietor or of one of the proprietors of a Note thus surrendered, a legal receipt for the contents thereof cannot be given by noon on the 1st day of September, 1888, then, in such case, the surrender will be accepted if the Note be left in the custody of the Branch Bank, or Treasury in India, or of the Bank of England in London, as the case may be and a legal receipt given before noon on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of that month.

8. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 in India and of two pence per Rs. 100 in England, will be paid as a brokerage or commission, to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who presents the note for transfer.

CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY OF COALS.

A suit brought by Nusserwanjee Jehangir Khumbatta *vs.* Messrs. Volkart Brothers to recover damages for breach of a contract, was heard at the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 2,700-14-11, damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants' breach of their agreements, dated 23rd and 27th June, 1887, for the delivery of 400 tons of coal. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was this. By two agreements, dated the 23rd and 27th June, 1887, the defendants promised to sell to plaintiff 400 and 100 tons of coal, respectively, ten per cent. more or less, at the rate of Rs. 16-14-0 per ton. The coal was to be shipped in July or August, 1887, by a steamer to pass through the Suez Canal, and was to be of the description known as South Hutton Double Screwer Smithy Nutts, to be delivered into the purchaser's boats alongside. The plaintiff was always ready to perform the contracts on his part, but the defendants had failed and refused to deliver the coal as agreed upon on the ground alleged by them in the correspondence that on the 3rd September, 1887, they declared the steam-ship Rubens as that by which the coal was to arrive, that the steamer had missed the sail, and could under the last clause therein. The plaintiff submitted that such contention was ill-founded, and that the contracts were still in force. Plaintiff did not admit that the Rubens was ever named by the defendants so as to affect the contracts; and further that the steamer had suffered the damage relied upon by the defendants before it was referred to in the correspondence between the parties.

The defence was that, in fulfilment of the agreements, the defendats caused to be shipped on board the Rubens coals of the quality and description agreed upon in August, 1887, and on the 3rd September, 1887, gave the plaintiff notice by letters of that date on receiving a telegram from their London agent that the Rubens was run down and sunk by a collision in the docks of Sunderland, by reason whereof the coals were much damaged, and it would have been dangerous to re-ship them for a voyage to Bombay. Under the circumstances, defendants believed that the Rubens was discharged from her liability to carry the coals to Bombay, and that the charter party came to an end. Defendants submitted that the conditions of the charter party were binding on the plaintiff. On the true construction of the agreements, and in the events that had happened, they had committed no breach, and were not liable to pay to the plaintiff any damages. Evidence in the case was called during the day.

MURDER OF A WIFE'S PARAMOUR

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice Parsons disposed of, at the High Court, on Thursday, a notice which they had ordered to be served upon the accused in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Dhuriappa bin Busappa, to show cause why the sentence passed upon him should not be enhanced to transportation for life. The accused was tried by Mr. N. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore-Bijapore, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of one Bhimappa. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, a sentence which their lordships, on a review of the record and proceedings, considered to be inadequate. The facts of the case were that the accused had for some time past suspected that Bhimappa was carrying on a criminal intrigue with his wife. On the night of the 5th April last, the accused slept outside his house on a "chhappas," while his wife slept inside the house. About midnight, the deceased came to the house, and was about to enter the room in which the accused's wife was lying asleep. Accused, who had suspected the deceased, became enraged, and taking up an axe which was lying near the room, struck deceased from behind three or four blows, fracturing his skull. Deceased fell down and died the next day. The Session Judge was of opinion that the accused had cause for grave and sudden provocation under the circumstances, and he sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. No cause was shown against the notice served upon the accused, and their lordships, considering the offence to be a serious one, enhanced the sentence to one of transportation for life.

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.

At the Bombay High Court, on Thursday, Mr Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons heard an appeal from a sentence of death passed by Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapore, on Adiwappa bin Bundappa on conviction of a charge of murdering an old woman. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb Mundlik for the Crown.

It appeared that the deceased woman, Chanavs Ambawa, carried on business as a money-lender. She lived alone, and had a considerable amount of property in her house. One morning she was discovered to have been murdered in the house. The accused was arrested on suspicion, and he, in the presence of the "panch" produced certain property belonging to the murdered woman, showed them how he succeeded in opening the door of her house, and produced a long, rolling gin with which he had assaulted and killed her. On a *post mortem* examination, the deceased's ribs were found fractured, and her lungs ruptured. The accused made a confession before the magistrate, but retracted it before the Joint Sessions Judge, urging that he did not know what he confessed, as he was beaten by the police to say what he was tutored to say. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder which, he remarked, was a brutal and deliberate one, committed from the vulgarest of motives. There were no extenuating circumstances whatever, and the confession which he had made in the lower court was vitiated by his endeavour to implicate two innocent persons. He was therefore sentenced to death. Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, saw no reason whatever in the circumstances connected with the murder to interfere with the sentence of death, which was accordingly confirmed.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

At the Small Cause Court, the full bench consisting of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, and Mr. J. Warden Second Judge, delivered the following judgment in the case of Volkart Brothers *vs.* P. Nusserwanjee, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, for the defendants.

His Hon. the Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs were the consignees of a cargo of 2,519 tons of coal, on board the steamer Dunedin, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 29th May, 1888, under a charter party between Messrs. J. and M. Gann and Co. the owners, and Messrs. Hickie, Borman and Co. the charterers, dated 28th March, 1888.

The charter party provided for delivery as directed by the consignees to whom 24 hours written notice was to be given of the vessel being ready to discharge; and "the cargo to be discharged weather permitting at the average rate of not less than 300 tons, a working day, or to pay demurrage at the rate of £35 per working day, or *pro date*.

No written notice of the arrival of the steamer was given to the plaintiffs; but the Captain called at their office about noon of the 30th May, and verbally informed them that the steamer was ready to begin unloading, and the plaintiffs admit that they accepted such verbal notice as sufficient. On the 31st May the Captain of the steamer Dunedin published in the English daily newspapers in Bombay, the following advertisement:—"Wanted consignees of a full cargo of coal, shipped by Messrs. Hickie, Borman and Co., London, per steamer Dunedin, arrived yesterday from Cardiff. Steamer is now ready to discharge, and her time for so doing will commence to-day. Apply to Captain Cumming, care of James Mackintosh and Co." No coal was discharged on the 31st May. On the 1st June 192 tons were discharged and the 2nd June 319 tons. On the 2nd June the defendant entered into two contracts with the plaintiffs,each for the purchase of 500 tons of coal "per s.s. Dunedin," in both each providing delivery "to be taken at a rate not less than 200 tons per day." All conditions in the charter party to be binding on the purchaser. The rest of the coalwas sold on the same terms, but in smaller quantities to three other purchasers; but the defendant was not expressly informed of this by the plaintiffs at the time he entered into his contracts with them. On the day on which the defendant entered into his contracts with the plaintiffs (2nd June), being Saturday, he received notice to begin taking delivery of his coal on Monday, the 4th June. He did so, and continued, together with the three other purchasers, to take delivery until the evening of Saturday, the 9th June. By which time the others had all received the whole of their respective lots, but there still remained 264 tons of the defendant's coal undelivered. During the whole time that delivery was being given to all four purchasers, the Dunedin was lying in the stream, discharging her cargo into the purchasers lighters alongside. In so doing she never worked more than three of her four hatches, nor had on board more than three gangs of coolies to handle the coal, nor more than three scales with which to weigh it into the purchasers' lighters. As there were four persons to take delivery, and only three hatches at which it was given, the rule followed in giving delivery at each hatch was 'First come, first served." It thus occasionally happened that a lighter was kept idle, waiting for its turn at one of the three working hatches, but no appreciable delay was ever caused to any of them by the weather. After all the cargo had been discharged except the last 264 tons, of the defendant's coal, the Dunedin was moved into the Prince's Dock and laid alongside the quay. In this position she could not discharge into the defendant's lighters from more than two hatches, viz., those on the side further away from the quay against which she was lying. By special arrangement between the plaintiffs' manager, the defendant, and the captain of the steamer, the work of unloading was carried on during Sunday, the 10th of June; but only 198 tons were discharged on that day. The remainder of the cargo (66) tons was delivered on the following day, and the ship was fully discharged at 3-30 p.m. on Monday, the 11th of June. The Captain of the steamer claimed to be entitled under the charter party to 2½ days' demurrage, from noon on Saturday, the 9th of June, but ultimately agreed to forego 1½ days of this, and to accept one day's demurrage (£30) in full satisfaction of his claim. This the plaintiffs paid to him, and then brought this action to recover from the defendant, under his contracts of 2nd June, Rs. 446-8-2, as the equivalent of the said sum of £44 16s. as the charges incurred for the extra work done on Sunday, the 10th of June, and paid by the plaintiffs, but alleged to be payable by the defendant under the terms of the special arrangement above mentioned between him the plaintiffs' manager, and the Captain of the steamer; and Rs. 38-8 for dock charges, also paid by the plaintiffs, but alleged to be payable by the defendant under the same arrangement; thus making up altogether the sum of Rs. 575-0-2. At the first hearing I held that the defendant had notice of the charter party, and that the terms thereof were incorporated into his contracts with the plaintiffs, whereby he has unreservedly bound himself to take delivery at the aggregate rate of 400 tons per day from Monday, the 4th of June. I was therefore of opinion on the authority of Straker *vs.* Kidd, and Watney, *vs.* Porteous (L. R. 3 Q. B. D. 223 and 534) that the defendant would be liable for demurrage if he failed to take delivery at the stipulated rate, no matter what occasioned his default, provided the delay was not occasioned by any act or default of the plaintiffs, or the ship. But finding that the ship had not worked on hatches more than two hatches, and was willing to give delivery to the defendant at the rate of 300 tons per day, I was not sure that 400 tons per day had been missed the sail. I therefore reserved judgment, and held that, though the defendant, by the terms of his contracts with the plaintiffs, was bound to accept delivery, if offered to him, at the rate of 400 tons per day yet the ship by the terms of the charter party incorporated in those contracts, was under no obligation to deliver more than 300 tons per day. On referring Mr. Payne for the judgment on the first item of the claim only and costs should be reversed, and that the plaintiffs should have judgment for the sum of Rs. 446-8-2, the equivalent of one day's demurrage, which is all that is claimed out of the 1 2-3 days found to have been incurred, together with costs on that sum and Rs. 30 professional costs. There are certain questions of law involved, which had I arrived at the same decision on the first hearing, the true construction of the plaintiffs would have been incurred, together with costs on that sum and Rs. 30 professional costs. There are certain questions of law involved, which had I arrived at the same decision on the first hearing, the true construction of the plaintiffs would have been incurred, together with costs on that sum and Rs. 30 professional costs. There are certain questions of law involved, which had I arrived at the same decision on the first hearing, the true construction of the plaintiffs would have been entitled to ask to have referred for the opinion of the High Court. He did not do so, as the decision was in his favour. I think, therefore, it would only be fair if I were to allow him a case *nunc pro tunc*, and will accordingly state one on such points of law involved in the above judgment as he may desire on condition of his depositing in court within a week the amount of judgment and cost and Rs. 50 to cover the cost of reference.

ABKARI GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading articles on the Abkari administration, and your impartial comments on the last Abkari departmental report, deserve the high commendation of all those who have been directly or indirectly affected by the Abkari laws. The cogent reasoning and powerful arguments which you have devoted to the subject will effectually silence any Abkari enthusiast. However, one of the chief grievances has entirely escaped your notice. It is a wrong that has been long felt by the landholders in Salsette. The gross wrong, I allude to, is the restriction imposed upon the exportation of raw toddy from Salsette into Bombay, as well as its importation into the local market by the licensed toddy-sellers. I am really at a loss to know why raw toddy should not be brought into Bombay market for sale. Would the local market be so overstocked with raw toddy that its importation or exportation from Salsette will, in any way, materially injure the interest of the local toddy-traders. In my humble opinion if such a view is taken by the Abkari authorities it is entirely erroneous. The consumption of raw toddy in the Bombay market is so great that pure toddy is scarcely obtainable. This is an incontrovertible fact as I have found from my personal experience, and many will readily testify to it. I therefore strongly urge that the restriction should be removed as expeditiously as possible. The restriction is not only detrimental to the interest of the tree-owners in Salsette, who have a large number of date and brab trees, but it considerably hampers the Government revenue, inasmuch as the exportation of raw toddy from Salsette to Bombay market for sale will enable the tree-owners to have all their trees tapped annually, whilst at present few are tapped by the licensed Government Maktedars for their own use. Accordingly the Abkari revenue will proportionately increase, as the amount of taxation will be greater. Moreover, I maintain that if a larger quantity of raw toddy were obtained in the local market, it would be cheaper and purer, as there will be then keen competition between rival traders of Bombay and Salsette, as we find it exist in other flourishing trades, and such a competition will tend to the healthy maintenance of the toddy trade, so languishing at present.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, July 26. ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPWALA.

THE London Chamber of Commerce has received from the Foreign Office a copy of a report on the trade of Chinkiang, together with certain articles in which Mr. Consul Oxenham is of opinion that British manufacturers may extend their business in China. These include a cup for taking juice from poppy capsules, and specimens of Japanese matches, which at present have a considerable sale owing to the dearness of British manufacture. The Chamber has also received samples of vegetable and mineral soap. The former (which has hitherto been in general use) is made from beans of tsao-ko trees. It is satisfactory to know that the import of foreign soap into China is steadily increasing, and British manufacturers are recommended to study the requirements of the market now opened to them. Regarding sesamum seeds, samples of which have also been forwarded to the Chamber, the Consul states that treble the usual amount has been gathered, and a large import was the result. When crushed, an edible oil is extracted from the seeds. Other articles have been sent to the Sheffield and Bradford Chambers of Commerce and the Redditch Needle Manufacturers' Association, and they practically illustrate the very interesting observations and suggestions which the Consul has made for the benefit of merchants and others concerned in Anglo-Chinese trade.

REMARKABLE CHARGE OF MURDER.

MR. HART-DAVIES, the Sessions Judge at Bijapur, has just concluded the trial of three men, Mallappa, Danappa, and Kudleppa, on a charge of murdering one Irappa at Gusuigud on the 5th June last. The case for the prosecution, which was conducted by the Government Pleader at Bijapur, was that the three accused had conspired to kill the deceased, who was on friendly terms with all of them, in order that the consequences of the crime might be visited upon the members of an opposition faction in the same village. The village, it appears, contains four distinct factions, which are always ready, on the least provocation, to fall foul of each other. In April last one of these faction-fights took place, in the course of which Mallappa, the first accused, and a number of the Bunjgairs faction, was severely beaten by a number of the Padsalgair faction. He brought charges of assault against twenty Padsalgairs, but they were all dismissed, much to the disgust, and, as he considered, disgrace of Mallappa. It was alleged on behalf of the Crown that the dismissal of the charges against the Padsalgairs was followed by a meeting of the Bunjgiars, at which it was resolved to murder one of the Bunjgairs and to lay suspicion on the Padsalgairs. In accordance with this resolution the deceased Irappa was invited, on the night of June 4th last, to sleep outside Danappa's house with him (the second accused). He went to sleep there, and during the night he was undoubted foully murdered, while Danappa sleeping beside him had sustained two wounds—one on his right arm and one on his back. The cries of Danappa speedily roused his neighbours, and to them he gave the names of five Padsalgairs as the perpetrators of the double crime. After going to the dispensary, where he was treated for his wounds, Banappa was questioned by the Chief Constable, and eventually made a confession, upon which the theory of the prosecution was founded, to the effect that the murder of Irappa had been committed by the first accused with an axe, which he (Danappa) had had prepared some days previously, and that the wounds upon himself had been inflicted, as a blind, also by Mallappa. The third accused, he said, was present and consenting at the time of the murder. Subsequently the first accused, having been taken into custody, made a confession denouncing the third accused as the person by whom the blows were struck, while he implicated himself by the statement that he was present at the time of the murder. This confession made before the Third-Class Magistrate, Mallapa withdrew before the Second-class Magistrate saying that it had been extorted from him by the threats and ill-treatment of the police. The third accused also made a confession before the Third-Class Magistrate, on the same lines as Danappa's. But upon the case coming on in Court, both the second and third accused declined to accept the pardon tendered to them by the Court, saying that their confessions had been forced from them by the ill-treatment, of the police, and that there was no truth in them. In defence of the first accused was instructed to Mr. J. Sanders Slater, of the Bombay Bar, while, at the request of the Court, a pleader watched the case on behalf of the other two prisoners. The line of defence was that there was no evidence whatever upon which a conviction could go except the confessions of the accused; that they were inconsistent and inadmissible, and undoubtedly the result of *zoolum* on the part of the police; and that the medical evidence as to the character of the wounds effectually negatived the contention of the police that those wounds were caused by an axe produced in court, and said to have been produced originally to the police by the first accused, though he denied that he had produced it. After a long hearing both assessors gave their opinions separately that the confessions were inconsistent, and had been extorted under violence, or threat of violence, by the police; that they were unable to believe the witness who had given evidence as to the meeting at the first accused's house; and that the three prisoners were not guilty of the charge against them. The Sessions Judge, however, convicted each of the accused, and sentenced them all to death. We understand that there is to be an appeal against the conviction.

PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR BOMBAY.

	Rs.
Amount brought forward	41,900
Mr. T. R. Fernandes	150
Lieut.-Col. H. de Parny Rennick, B.S.C.	150
Mr. E. J. Ebden, C.S.	150
Mr. S. K. Khambatta	150
Mr. Raghunath Muckund	150
Mr. A. Steward, C.S.	150
Mr. M. Champbell, C.S.	150
Col. W.A. Salmon	150
Mr. Fakirchand Premchand	150
Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai	150
Mr. Shellim	150
Mrs. S.M. Moses	150
Mr. S.E. Sassoon	150
Mr. S. A.	150
Mr. Ghanasham Nilkanth	150
Mr. K. D. Pawalla	150
Mr. G. M. Urquhart, C.S.	150
Col. A. B. Portman	150
Dr. Charles Monks	150
Dr. S. Banks	150
Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.	150
Mr. E. E. Sassoon	150
Mr. A. J. Wise	150
Mr. M. Breslauer	150
Khan Bahadoor Rustomji Ashdurner	150
Total.	46,100

CALENDAR—JULY & AUGUST, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... July 31st, 1h. 20.9m., p.m.
New Moon..... August 7th, 11h. 12·3m., p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 14h. 9h. 33·9m., p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 21st, 9h. 11·6m., p.m.
Last Quarter..... „ 29th, 7h. 9·6m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 28	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees. 11 a.m. Bangalore Races.	5 37	6 35	2	20m 38 a	8 9	9m 1 a
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Shannon.*	5 37	6 35	3 3	3m 12 a	8 9	46m 42 a
Mon. 30	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Siam. Bangalore Races.	5 38	6 34	3 3	59m 48 a	9 10	23m 2 a
Tu. 31	Bombay Cotton Trade Association Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 38	6 34	4 4	47m 27 a	10 11	12m 26 a
AUG. Wed. 1	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 38	6 33	5	7m 15 a	11	37m
Thr. 2	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bank of Bombay Annual Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 39	6 33	6 6	52m 30 a	0 1	35m 22 a
Fri. 3	Empress S. and W. Co., Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Leopold Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Connaught Mills Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. James Greaves Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.	5 39	6 33	6 7	84m 50 a	1 2	35m 35 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

88-87—Payne G and S—C A Turner *vs* Rahimbhoy Habibhoy—Mansuklal and D.

Jefferson B. and D., for petitioner. In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thacker Gopal Raisi, deceased—Thacker Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others, petitioners—Mirza H. K., Little, S. F. and N.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajan—Jefferson, B. and D.

456-87—Mirza, H. K—Trawade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Lowar Cullian Parshotum.—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs. Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chaik, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Pechotun Hormusjee Dustoor vs. Meherbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
For investigation of pauperism.

19-88—In person—Bai Soni vs Bai Gungabai—Payne G and S.

17-88—In person—Misrabai vs Balcrustna Bapujee—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchmisarayen Guneshamda s vs Megbji Pascobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul vs. Chugan Walji and others—In person.

58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others vs Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

66-88—Mulji B B—for pauper—Bawa Haridas Atmaram vs Bhat Cassiram Huttooji and another—In person.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Weljji vs Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentrifice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bott le Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3-8

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT CHADARGHAT.

GOVIND RAO *alias* Baba Saheb, a near connection of Maharajah Holkar, has been here for sometime incognito. The obscurity in which he was shrouded has been torn owing to an incident which is now engaging the attention of the Residency officials, and which fortunately for the Baba Saheb did not end as fatally as it might. Various reasons are assigned as to the cause of his leaving Indore and assuming a domicile here. However this may be, several letters in Mahratti were received at the Residency, giving details of alleged ill-treatment adopted by the Baba Saheb towards his wives. His age is 49, and he is said to be immensely rich, enjoying an income mouthly of Rs. 15,000. On the 10th of June, two Mahratta girls named Tuku, of the age of 14, and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harriss and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table inside bearers, 46 by 32 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

NO ONE should now be without our KIOTO CROCKERY, as we offer our Dinner Set, of 39 pieces, for only Rs. 16, carriage paid on application.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE & BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY. The Brick A 1 POLO PONY and TRAP, property of P. B. SAVILE, proceeded to England.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ltd., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, is not connected with any other Co-operative Societies in Bombay or the Mofussil.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ltd., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, is open to the Public in every Department.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd., Bombay for First-class Wines, Groceries and General Purveyors.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd., Bombay, for Cooking Stoves, and Every Description of Useful Household Necessaries.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. Knowles' Valuable Household Furniture, Lipp's Pianoforte, Dogcart, Horse, &c., at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO LET.—An Upper-storeyed House, near the Byculla Club, Rent Rs. 100. Apply to Mrs. ROWLAND, Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COMRIGUR and Co., Market.

MR. and MRS. T. LAW stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for one week, they have found the cooking good, the meals well prepared, the servants very attentive, the house is clean, and the proprietor obliging, the House is remarkably cool. The previous testimonials are not exaggerated.—3d. G. T., 21st June, 1888.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER for a Large Business. Apply, giving full particulars and copies of references, to "Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A MILLINER for a First-Class Business. Apply, stating salary required and copies of references, to "Trade," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An EURASIAN LAD, with Office Experience as TELEPHONE CLERK. Pay Rs. 25 per Month. Apply to "F.," care of this paper.

LADY ASSISTANT WANTED for Shop Work, must be active and energetic. Apply to "BUSINESS", care of this paper, stating particulars.

WANTED.—A Useful ENGLISH MAID, to wait on a lady and a little girl of five years of age. Must be a Good Needlewoman. Apply, giving full particulars and copies of references, to "N. W." care of Postmaster, Dharwar.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 23 Art Designs to order. Photo painted, Crystoleum, Canvassine, Kastaline, Crayonitum, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. McCANN "Seliure House," Mazagon.

[illegible] airy FLOOR facing the Clock [illegible] Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. [illegible].—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hum[illegible]

[illegible] commodious GODOWN, [illegible], below Messrs. Morarjee [illegible] &c., apply to SORABJI [illegible], No. 1, Boran Bazar

[illegible]H HOTEL, [illegible]oria Terminus and Fort, close to the [illegible] Border and the chief places. Minutes walk to the [illegible] of business.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rampart Row, Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. [illegible] Rs. 1. Breakfast and

ROYAL FAMILY [illegible] First-class upper-storeyed HOTEL, POONA, situation. Every comfort to Families, best and ve[illegible]dern. Terms moderate.—PRANJI Das and Sons, [illegible]. BADA BHAI & Co.

DEPOT of GENUINE OIL [illegible] and Fine Art Works, 13, Meadows [illegible] at D. H. DINSHAW, [illegible]adow-street.

PHOTOS ENLARGED [illegible]sh-rigged Yacht, to visit [illegible] to Life Size on canvas [illegible] and Gear complete.—[illegible], Bombay Gazette Office.

MA[illegible]RAT [illegible]IME JUICE warranted [illegible] Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PE[illegible] [illegible]urch Gate Street.

CORSETS, various [illegible]makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMMUNITIONS for AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chowkis, No. 6.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price Rs. 15. To be had at the Gazette office.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Maker, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 2 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 4; Net Cash.—JOHN WADHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.—Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 59, Meadows Street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16; Flower, each at Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings. For four, Rs. 45; for three Rs. 30 and 28; for two, Rs. 20 and 18; for one, Rs. 12. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufactures. Presentation Cups, for Judges, Butler Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—JURENAS & Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, with recent improvements and two sets of rollers complete. Steam is not required, &c., apply to the Secretary, care of the Bombay Gazette Office.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. Out in Cutler Palmer's specialities, if, 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADRIAH, PILE & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London,
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. . Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 128 of 1888.

Ibrahim Noordin and Essoofally Abdoolally and Valabdas Laimakundas of Bombay Inhabitants trading together in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of Ibrahim Noordin and Co., and in Honkong, Shanghai, and Chanton in China, under the name, style and firm of Abdoolally, Ebrahim and Co.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bhimjee Megjee and Bai Hurbai, widow of Thacker Megjee Mooljee, of Bombay, Inhabitants.....Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of June, 1888, it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell certain Pearls and Emeralds and from the sale proceeds thereof pay to the abovenamed Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 9397-9-4 due them for debt, together with interest and costs.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1888, at 2 p.m. the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for sale by Public Auction the said Pearls and Emeralds at the rooms of Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Company, Auctioneers, No. 4, Forbes Street.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of July 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 28, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED, FLOUR MILL, as well as of other SURPLUS LANDS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1888, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, Falkland Road:—

LOT No. 1.

The Company's well-known and favourite Flour Mill, fitted with complete roller and stone plant, together with offices, godowns, and other buildings and the land on which they stand, admeasuring 5,508 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT No. 3.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the Company's tank, and situated in Bapty Road.

LOT No. 4.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabouts, at the corner of the Falkland and Bapty Roads.

All the above land is freehold, and the offers made for the several lots will be subject to the sanction of the shareholders of the Company to be obtained at their meeting on the 16th day of August next.

For particulars and plan of the property apply to the Manager at the mill.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 28, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the valuable and hand some black wood and teakwood household furniture, beautifully kept by Map in and Webb, crockery and glassware, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of fancy table ornaments and flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, fancy globe lamps, spare building materials iron hinges, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE, WADIA, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above premises—

A quantity of lost luggage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MACKINTOSH JOHNSTONE and Co., the valuable and fashionable blackwood and teakwood Furniture and household furnitures, best plate, cutlery, rich crockery and glassware, and some China ornaments, handsome brass Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome brass pot and hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c. the property of Surgeon R. R. H. Mc——.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 28, 1888.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Balls is during the Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City line steamer City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain R. McNeil, from Glasgow (June 25) arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with coals and a general cargo and Mr. Norval, a cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. Bolling and Mr. H. R. Bean, as cabin and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
„ Wernerth Hall	3690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
„ Austria	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ China	1394	E. Billings	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
„ Taif	572	H. Schumacker	2	Hajee Cassum Joosubsa.
„ Bormida	1499	E. DeNegri	4	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
„ Kashagar	1515	C. Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Manilla	2383	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
„ Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	930	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
S.S. Regulus	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Strathearn	1856	L. White	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2224	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Queen Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	16	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
27	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone	Calcutta, July 8.
	City of Dublin (s).	McNeal	Liverpool.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer St. Dunstan, for Singapore and Saigon.
„ Baghdad, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
23 Ravenna ..... Daniell ..... London, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Steamer Goorkha. Ships Fatel Rohoman and Bullochmyle. Barque Aeolus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 Nurjahan s ..... Bombay.
Secundra s ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.
24 Umballa s ..... Calcutta.
25 Clan Grant s ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—7 bales hides, M. Soomar; 74 cwts gum, H Rahimtolla and Co; 13 bales hides and skins, H Jumail; 5 bales skins, J Pardhan; 4 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultan, s—30 cwts gum, F Hurst; 100 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—7,119 cwts rapeseed, and 10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 300 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Regulus s—600 cwts wheat, 450 cwts linseed, 600 cwts copra and 450 cwts mowda seed, C C Jassawalla; 1,350 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts copra, S Mahomed and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 31 cwts cloves, T Gordhandas; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Clan Graham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Siam s—10 cases tea, per M S Subasee.

FOR KOBE.

Kaswalla s—200 bales twist, [illegible] and Co; 15 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—90 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 500 bales twist, E Sorabji; 250 bales twist, P Rastamji; 100 cwts cloves, H Dacoo; 784 cwts cloves, M Ling and Co; 250 bales twist, K Jeovarmuti; 68 bales cotton, S Showdatrae; 58 bales cotton, J Peerbhai and Co; 100 bales twist, M Yallabdas.

Kashgar s—175 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—75 bales twist, K Hurundrai; 45 bales twist, C Chotalal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Leacham, Captain, Gloster Regt., off duty, from Deolali.

Whyleck, Lieut., Gloster Regt., off duty, from Deolali.

JULY 27.

Westmacott, Colonel, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 23,

Keeth, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on duty, to Hyderabad, Sind.

Leigard, Colonel, Madras, Civil Dept., from leave, to Nagpur.

JULY 27.

Hackett, Lt.-Col, Northumberland Fus., on promotion, to England.

Downing, Lieut., Royal Dublin Fus., on sick leave, to England.

Wielie, Major, Durham L.I., to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 28th July, 1888.

1. The monsoon drills will commence in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 1st August, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N.C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. There will be a meeting on 1st August at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club of all members who propose to compete at the forthcoming Presidency Rifle meeting.

3. The following promotion in "B" Company will take effect from 16th February 1888:—To be Sergeant:—Corpl. W. Nicol, vice Warm, resigned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

4. There will be practice for all members at Colaba this day Saturday.

5. Members who have not the new forage cap, are requested to obtain the same, as early as possible, from Messrs Watson and Co., of Church Gate Street.

Re-order,

(Sd.) H. S. S. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th July 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·747
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	532
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total for during month	21·32
„ „ year	39·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Handel Festival, which came to a close recently was a very grand musical function. The excellent and immense orchestra was admirably conducted by Mr. Manns throughout, and the chorus singing was remarkable for its *ensemble*. It was a great artistic success, and we believe, a financial success too. The following comparative figures of the magnitude of present and past celebrations of the religious music which England loves to honour are of interest:—The number of executants in 1784 was 525—*viz.*, the orchestra 250, and chorus 275. In 1885 the number was 3,372—the orchestra 482, the chorus 2,890. This year the chorus amounted to 777 sopranos, 790 altos, 682 tenors, 776 basses—together, 3,025; the orchestra was divided into 422 strings, 51 wood-wind, 32 brass, 4 drums—together, 509; altogether, 3,534. The attendances were in 1857, 81,319; the smallest was in 1865, namely, 59,434; the largest was in 1883, namely, 87,784; this year the number is given at 86,337.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

CONSOLS were still unchanged at 99⅜ in London yesterday, and Silver, both by Reuter and private messages, comes unaltered at 42d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, had given way ¼ per cent. in both denominations, being quoted at £67, and £69½, respectively. Other financial items show no change.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday show an increase in the Bank's Reserve of one per cent., making it stand at 40 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent., and in the open market Discount was unchanged.

The Wheat Market was still firm, but the price of Club No. 2 to arrive *via* the Canal had given way 3d. per quarter; this, however, is the only change in the quotations wired. Linseed was quiet, and Calcutta description to arrive *via* Suez was 3d. per quarter lower; Liverpool quality, on the other hand, showing an advance to the same extent by both routes. Rapeseed was steady at the last quotations; but Poppy Seed had advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal, and 9d. by the other route. Coffee was quiet at previous rates.

There was a little more doing in Liverpool yesterday, and the Cotton Market closed steady, the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, with the exception of that for "Fine" Oomra, which was 1-16d. lower, at 4 15-16d. per lb. In American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. for July to September-October deliveries, and of 1-64d. in more distant positions. Manchester had been quiet, but steady. The New York Market was without change.

Enquiry from the Mills has been slack to-day, and only a small business has been reported, the total purchases not reaching 700 bales. Of these the Bulk has been in Julgaum, at Rs. 197; and the balance in Bhagulkote, at Rs. 194-4½; and Compta at Rs. 172 per candy. The tone of the market continues steady with prices unchanged all round. No fresh transactions are reported in contracts for the next crop, but there are said to be native buyers at Rs. 166 for "Good" Bengals and similar sellers at a Rupee higher. The other grades of this growth are quoted at Rs. 176 and Rs. 187, respectively. For "Good" Broach, for March, Rs. 226 is named, and 198 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery.

WHEAT.—There has also been a good deal less doing in this market to-day, the demand having apparently been satisfied for the time being. The tone is steady, however, and previous quotations are maintained.

SEEDS.—A quieter feeling has prevailed both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and only a few transactions have transpired to-day. There, however, have been upon the basis of yesterday's rates, which we still quote, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	385 bales.
Wheat	27,588 cwts.
Linseed	6,378 „
Rapeseed	3,103 „
Poppyseed	1,262 „
Groundnuts	1,403 „

FREIGHTS.—A decidedly steadier, not to say firm feeling has been apparent in this market to-day, owing to there being no available steamer in port to give July shipment. Rates, however, are generally quoted as before for all ports.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing rates of 1s. 4 3-32d for Bank Demand, and Telegraphic; but there has not been much going on at this, beyond a few small amounts for ready and forward Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d., and November-December demand, at 1s. 4¼d. The supply of private paper keeps very small, though at the same time the Banks have not been keen buyers at 1s. 4 7-32d., and have been inclined to ask 1s. 4¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Private Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 4¼d., and demand at 1s. 4¼d. As closing the tone was firm with 1s. 4 7-32d. for Credits obtainable only in one quarter, and these for bills of good quality alone. Forward remittance was the same as current quotations to January. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand... 1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight... 1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits do. ... 1s. 4 7-32d. to 4d.	„
Francs do. ... 1-71¼ to ½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day with very little business reported on any line. 100 5-16 for Money, and this Account was quoted for Fours at opening, and 100½ for August; and these rates continued to rule till near the close, when 1-16 per cent. higher was named. 105, nominal, is still the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market again to-day, and in Mill Scrip the tendency of prices, with one or two exceptions, has [illegible] Petit are Rs. 2½ down. Shompers, on the other hand, are Rs. 20 up, and Coorla are Rs. 15 dearer. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	845
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	125		5 pct.	135
		250			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ltd.		00	500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	...	365
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	Rs. 22½	500
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,025
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,060
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	795
Connaught Mills Co., Ltd.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	630
David Mills Co., Ltd.	1,600	500	35	Rs. 500	955
Dawn Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,415	500	500	Rs. 2	795
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	637½
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9,700	150	150	Rs. 20	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Gujerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ltd.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	835
Howard & Edinburgh Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	50	...	685
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	640
Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,385
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,200	500	50	Rs. 2	585
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 1	327½
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ltd., Original	600	500	50		100
Increased	1,453	250	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	200	..	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,155
Khatau S. & W. Mills Co., Ltd.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Khatow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	775
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1097½
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ltd.	5000		1,000	Rs. 12	2,300
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co., Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Maugal S. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	160
Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,000
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,315
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	755
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	410
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 20	560
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	103
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	1,020
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	65
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,120
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ltd	511	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	1,716	500	500	...	275
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ltd.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,320
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	600
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ltd.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TROUBLE WITH THE BOERS.

CAPE TOWN, JULY.

Commandeer Grobelaar, at the head of a Boer force, has left Khama's territory, and fought with the natives.

Mr. Shippard, the Deputy Commissioner of the Protected Territories, has been ordered to proceed to the spot in order to inquire into the matter, and President Kruger has been invited also to send a delegate.

The Government has directed Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor and High Commissioner for South Africa, to intimate to the Transvaal Government that Matabele, Mashuda, and Makaleka countries, as well as the northern portion of Khama's territory, up to the river Zambesi are under British influence.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 26.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day.

MR. O'KELLY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. O'Kelly has been released on bail.

SPEECH BY THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

At Lord Northbrook's house, Lord Cross, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and many Indians were present yesterday to meet the Marquis of Lansdowne, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presented an address to Lord Lansdowne.

His lordship, in replying, dwelt upon the wonderful progress of the industries and education in India, all tending to make British supremacy dependent less upon force than upon the goodwill of the people. He eulogized the readiness of the independent princes to defend the Empire. In conclusion, the Viceroy-Elect said, it was necessary to govern India in accordance with the spirit of the age, and nothing will facilitate rule more than the assurance of cordial co-operation of the natives.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

MELBOURNE, JULY 27.

The Budget published here reduces the duty on tea to one penny, and abolishes duties on coffee, commencing from January next.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

An important resolution appears in the *Gazette of India* on the application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India. It says :—"The main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvements in India lay in the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to change of custom, the want of efficient executive agencies, and want of funds in urban areas. The Governor-General in Council is glad to think the question now presents far less difficulty than it did. In rural areas the case is different, but the district and Local Boards Act has provided Government for the first time with the means of creating an agency for executing sanitary reforms. So it appears to the Government of India eminently desirable that in each province sanitary boards should be established subject to the local government, to which shall be entrusted the control and supervision of sanitary works both in urban and rural areas. These sanitary boards might be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in Sanitary Engineering. One or more non-official members might be appointed by the local government and commissioners of divisions ; and district collectors in Madras might be *ex-officio* members. The boards would be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The most important matter to be dealt with is the provision of pure water, and the next drainage. Suggestions are made for providing funds for current expenditure, and the question of assisting municipalities to raise loans for permanent works of an expensive nature is under consideration."

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

His Excellency the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur reached Simla, on Thursday afternoon, and was received by Mr. Cornish, deputed by the Foreign Office, and Colonel Marshall.

THE ANDAMAN ISLAND.

Colonel Tucker, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, will act as Commissioner of the Andaman Islands during Colonel Cadell's absence on six months' furlough.

THE TROUBLES IN THIBET.

It is reported from Gnatong that eight thousand Thibetans have assembled in rear of the Jelapla and Pemberingo passes, and contemplate an attack on Colonel Graham's Camp. This news has not been confirmed ; but as precautionary measures one company and half of the Derbyshire Regiment, at Darjeeling, have been ordered to move to Pedong on our frontier and the whole of 9-1 Northern Division Mountain Battery at Jellapahar, has been placed at Colonel Graham's disposal.

THE NEW VICEROY.

It is now definitely settled that Lord Lansdowne will arrive at Bombay by the mail steamer due on December 2nd or 3rd ; Lord Dufferin will make over charge at Calcutta, where he will spend a few days prior to Lord Lansdowne's arrival.

Lord Lansdowne will probably be sworn in on Saturday, December 8, and Lord Dufferin take his departure on the following Monday. The date of the Viceroy leaving Simla is not yet fixed, but it will probably be early in November. His Excellency is making a short tour *en route* to Calcutta.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 27.

H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore will be invested with the K.C.S.I. by the Governor of Madras, on November 21, at Madras.

Yesterday the Governor further investigated the Bangalore water question, and attended the races in the afternoon.

The Government has requested the earnest attention of the Director-General of Post Offices to the unpunctuality of the British India Company's mail steamer between Madras and the Northern Ports of the East Coast.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The following notifications are gazetted ;—

Mr. E. W. Arundell officiates as Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence of Mr. Wallett, on leave.

Mr. W. C. Bayley officiates as Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, during the absence of Mr. Williams.

Mr. E. A. Dennys officiates for Mr. Bayley, A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service.

Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson is granted special leave for six months.

Surgeon S. J. Thomson officiates as Sanitary Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. E. P. Dansey is appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans.

Surgeon G. H. Baker, officiates as Residency Surgeon, Nepal ; Colonel G. H. Trevor is granted three months' leave, and Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie officiates as Commissioner, Ajmere.

Furloughs.—Brigade-Surgeon R. Lidderdale, 177 days. Lieutenant A. F. Hogge, one year, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Campbell, one year.

The Armenian College, Calcutta, is affiliated to the Calcutta University to F. A. Standard.

The Wesley College, Colombo, and Victoria College, Cooch Behar, to B. A. Standard.

No fee will in future be charged for licenses to contractors, cultivators, and others to possess gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities for blasting purposes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 26.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat (Extra) left here at noon to-day, for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY, 27.

Mail Steamer Pekin from China arrived.

H. M. S. Orlando sailed for Australia yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 25
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 52

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,900,000 ; Dec., £400,000 ; public deposits, £4,200,000 ; Dec., £300,000 ; other deposits, £26,700,000 ; Dec., £700,000 ; other securities, £19,100,000 ; unchanged ; notes and gold, £12,300,000 ; Dec., £300,000. The Banks reserve is 70 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 25.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	82·2

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 27.—The pressure has increased in Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Rajputana, and in the position of the North-West Provinces, but has fallen elsewhere most. At Peshawar a small depression exists near Benares, and the general distribution is similar to that reported yesterday. A feeble cyclonic circulation of the winds exists around the depression, and winds are generally rather irregular in Upper India, but elsewhere the directions are fairly normal. A strong monsoon is blowing on the Bombay side. General rain prevails over Burma, Bengal, and as far west as Allahabad, and slight showers have fallen over Western and Central India, but in Upper India a well marked break in the rains continues. The temperature has generally risen.

The Commissioner of Tavoy has sentenced to death five rebels and a man who killed his wife. Six more dacoits, all armed, have been arrested by the military police, and some thirty-five have been secured by Siamese officials while attempting to cross into Siam. When captured the men said they were King Theebaw's soldiers ; but this did not have the slightest effect on the Siamese. About thirty-five more men are wanted in connection with the rebellion in Tavoy. The remainder have been accounted for.

The Agror Affair seems to have puzzled journalists at home, whose acquaintance with our North-West Frontier is obviously limited. The *Times*, in noticing some questions put in the House of Commons regarding the possibility of a punitive expedition, heads its report "The Chitral Expedition," cherishing the belief, apparently, that the Black Mountain is somewhere in Tibet. In a leading article the same paper expresses the opinion that the punishment of the Black Mountain tribes is only an affair for the police. Another journal, in trying to elucidate the matter, mixes up the Black Mountain and Umbeyla campaigns. In the report of the incident which has reached the Russian newspapers, the Akazais are spoken of as the "Akudalas ;" and the attack on our troops is said to have taken place in Afghan territory. Even the English Press as a body does not seem to be aware that the tribes of the Black Mountain belong to Yaghistan, and are in no way subject to the Amir of Kabul.

The accumulated figures of this present year of grace amount to twenty-five. During the last two hundred years such a conjunction has only occurred about four times. The ancient rhyme says :

"In every future year of our Lord,
When the sum of its figures is twenty-five,
Some warring kingdom will draw up sword,
But ye peaceful nation in peace shall thrive."

In 1699, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden entered into the memorable coalition which resulted in the momentous battle of Pultowa. In 1789 occurred the outbreak of the French Revolution. In 1798 Bonaparte began his campaign in Egypt, and in the same year the second European coalition against France was formed. In 1879 the English took up arms against Afghanistan. Will the anonymous prophecy be realised in 1888 ?

The following officers in Bengal and the Punjab have obtained leave :—Lieutenant W. Thuilier, 21st Punjab Infantry, to 30th August ; Captain R. W. Macherd, 29th Punjab Infantry, to 5th September ; Lieutenant F. H. Connor, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 5th September ; Surgeon-Major Walker, to 30th August ; Captain C. S. Kincaid, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to 15th October ; Lieutenant D. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs, to 15th October ; Lieutenant W. Gloster, Royal Irish Regiment, to 5th September ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Hogg, 4th Cavalry, 90 days' privilege leave ; Lieutenant A. W. Taylor, West Surrey Regiment, leave to 15th September ; Captain A. W. Thorneycroft, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to 30th September ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Marshal, 28th Punjab Infantry, to the 2nd of November ; Surgeon G. M. Colman, to the 22nd of September, and Captain R. B. Gaisford, Royal Scots Fusiliers, leave to the 1st September ; Lieutenant A. M. Smith, R-3 R.A., leave from 17th August to 15th October ; Captain G. A. Keef, Scots Fusiliers, 90 days' special Burma leave from the 29th July ; Surgeon G. S. Griffiths, leave on medical certificate to Simla until the 12th December ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Farwell, 26th Punjab Infantry, leave to Naini Tal to 15th October ; Lieutenant G. M. Baldwin, 4th Punjab infantry, to Rawal Pindi for two months to study the native language ; Major J. B. Lynch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to Murree, for three months ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Jones, to the Hills, for four months ; Lieutenant L. C. Smith, 9th Bengal Lancers, sick leave to Simla for 90 days ; Lieutenant C. Waterfield, 1st Dragoon Guards, leave to Rawal Pindi for six months, to study the native languages ; Captain L. E. Amedroz, Yorkshire Light Infantry, leave to Dalhousie until the 9th January ; and Lieutenant A. K. Armstrong, 15th Sikhs, leave to Rawal Pindi for six months, to study the native languages.

THE COMING VICEROY.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND HIS HOUSE.

Our new Viceroy is the representative of two families, and like his predecessor, the present Viceroy, he rejoices in the possession of two surnames.

The genealogical history of the Marquis of Lansdowne furnishes a characteristic example of the occasions so frequently recorded in the annals of the English peerage upon which the broken fortunes of an ancient family have been maintained unimpaired by means of the opportune alliance of its impoverished representative with the heiress of a dexterous man of the people who in a time of political revolution has fattened upon the misfortunes of the very family whose broken fortunes were ultimately replenished by his money bags.

Few in England, and still fewer in India, remember that the new Viceroy of India, whose fine Kerry estate is known to have belonged to the Physician and Political Arithmetician, Sir William Petty, who flourished A.D. 1633-1687, so celebrated for his extraordinary talents and his surprising luck and success, not only inherits his Marquisate and the subordinate Earldom of Shelburne, together with all his wealth, such as it now is, and his estates from the family of Petty, but is moreover the twenty-sixth Lord Kerry, of the great Anglo-Irish family of Fitzmaurice, whose male ancestors held that same Kerry estate from the reign of King Henry II. until involved during the days of Elizabeth in the attainders which ruined all the adherents of the unhappy house of Desmond.

The Fitzmaurices are substantially an Irish race ; they went over to Ireland with Earl Strongbow in the latter end of the twelfth century, and they continued exclusively in that country till near the end of the eighteenth century. There in Ireland a succession of one and twenty Fitzmaurices, Chiefs of the Clan Maurice and Lords, up to the time of Elizabeth, of an extensive domain in the county of Kerry, enjoyed for about five hundred years the title of Baron Kerry raised in the person of the last of these in January 1722 to the higher titles of Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry. This first Earl of Kerry married the only daughter of Sir William Petty, and the second son of this marriage, having, upon the death of his maternal uncle, succeeded to the large estates of his maternal grandfather, which, as will be related hereafter, included his own paternal estate in Ireland, discarded the surname and arms of Fitzmaurice, and in lieu assumed the surname and arms of Petty. An ardent supporter of the Pelham administration, Mr. John Petty was, on October 7, 1751, made an Irish peer by the titles of Baron Dunmearon and Viscount Fitzmaurice, and was, on June 26, 1753, further promoted to the Earldom of Shelburne in the peerage of Ireland, being, moreover, a few months before the accession of King George III., on August 17, 1760, created a peer of Great Britain as Baron Wycombe of Chipping Wycombe, through the influence of the notoriously corrupt Duke of Newcastle, who, according to the celebrated gossip of the day, received the small present of £10,000 for his services on this occasion to the wealthy Irish peer. His son, the second Earl of Shelburne, a general officer in the army, and a distinguished statesman during the earlier part of the reign of King George III., having been constituted Prime Minister in 1782, was, on December 6, 1784, advanced to the dignities of Earl of Wycombe and Maquis of Lansdowne. These dignities were bestowed upon the Earl of Shelburne as a kind of compensation for his supersession in the office of Prime Minister by the younger Pitt after the defeat of the famous Fox and North coalition over the India Bill of 1783.

The first Marquis of Lansdowne, whose social advancement did not mitigate his hostility to his supplanter, was succeeded by his two sons in succession. His second son, the third Marquis, who as Lord Henry Petty, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the *All the Talents* administration of 1806, and was for more than fifty years one of the leaders of the Whig party, succeeded, in July, 1818, to the ancient titles of the Fitzmaurice family upon the death, without legitimate issue, of the third Earl of Kerry, and died in January, 1863. His eldest son, the gifted Earl of Kerry, having predeceased him, he was succeeded by his second son, who married the daughter of the Bonapartist General, the Comte de Flahault de la Billardrie, who, during his residence in London as Ambassador of France, he married a young English lady, who several years after succeeded to the Scotch Barony of Nairne. This nobleman, the fourth Marquis, died on July 5, 1866, just as he had broken the old political traditions of his family by promising to join the Conservative Cabinet formed during that month under the late Earl of Derby, and was followed by his eldest son, the present Marquis, who, by his acceptance of salaried office from a Conservative Prime-Minister, has completed his father's desertions of the family's old political principles.

It was only after its transplantation to Ireland that the family acquired the surname of Fitzmaurice. Its original root is held to have been a powerful chieftain, named Osbe[illegible], who is spoken of as settled in Saxon England in the time of Alfred the Great and as of Danish or Norwegian descent. His son, or supposed son of the same name, appears from "Domesday Book" to have been a considerable landowner in England during the reign of the Confessor ; and he was the father of Walter Fitzotho, who was after the conquest treated as a fellow countryman of the Normans, one of whose sons, William, (whether the eldest or the youngest is disputed,) was the ancestor of the Windsors, Earls of Plymouth ; from the two sons of the other son, Gerald, are descended the Duke of Leinster and the Marquis of Lansdowne, but it is again uncertain whether Maurice, the progenitor of the Fitzgeralds and Geraldines, or William, the progenitor of the Fitzmaurices, was Gerald's elder son. Both brothers were among the invaders of Ireland under William Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. Maurice claimed to be the eldest son of Gerald, and taking the name of Fitzgerald, was the ancestor of the Dukes of Leinster, whilst William, who is called by Giraldus Cambrensis, the eldest son, settled his son Raymond, surnamed Le Gros, in Ireland. This Raymond married a sister of Earl Strongbow, who rejoiced in the peculiar name of Baselia, and by her had a son, Maurice, who was the father of Thomas Fitzmaurice, the first Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw.

The surname of Fitzmaurice remained with the Lords, then Earls of Kerry, until July 1818, when, as I have stated, the elder branch of the family having failed, the representation of the family passed to the heir of the younger branch, whose surname was Petty, and who, being Marquis of Lansdowne, had outstripped the head of the senior branch in wealth and position. From that date the two surnames were amalgamated, and the representative of the family from thenceforth rejoiced in the double name of Petty-Fitzmaurice. The curious history of the Petty section will be related in my next.

HOSPITAL OR LABORATORY—WHICH SHALL IT BE ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The writers who have been for the past few days discussing in your esteemed journal and elsewhere the merits of the question of "Children's Pharmacological Laboratory," have been doing good service in trying their best to prevent the waste of more than a lakh of rupees on an institution which is not yet wanted. I note with pleasure that the consensus of opinion is on the side of the laboratory, for no one acquainted with the conditions of juvenile life in this country can fail to be impressed that a children's hospital would be a superfluous institution just at present amongst us. It is all very well to have hospitals for young invalids in countries where the rigours of the climate, the habits of the people, the extreme poverty of the lower classes and other causes combine to make a sick child in a poor home almost an unbearable burthen, and therefore best placed away from the personal care and attention of its parents. But in a country where the climate admits of out of doors existence during nine months of the year, where children are mostly brought up on strict caste principles which enter even in the preparation of garments and dietary, where up to the age of ten or twelve a child is accustomed to be carried on the waist of its mother or the back of its father, it is absurd to suppose that a hospital for children would prove to be of any sensible utility. I do not deny that if a hospital were existing and children wanted to fill up the beds a good many would be forthcoming. But the real question to consider in this connection is whether a necessity for such a hospital exists. Who can say "yes" to that, who knows the unwillingness of native mothers to be obliged to take their children to a strange place anywhere out of their own vicinity ? How little they can live and feed, and how sickeningly strange to their youthful fancies would appear the change from within the midst of their own caste-people to a new place and among faces and surroundings strange to them in every particular of the associations of home-life ? Why, it would be a job to try the patience and nerves of all the doctors and nurses of the hospital combined to keep juvenile new comers from screeching and crying their lives out at finding themselves "embedded" amid a scene of bewildering difference from anything ever seen before by them !

Compared to this, the usefulness of a laboratory for Pharmacological researches and investigation would simply be incomparable, let alone the honour and *kudos* of possessing such an institution in our midst. Nothing could be more valuable as a testimony in regard to it than the utterances of Lord Reay, and I do not see where the hesitation can possibly lie to utilise the promised lakh and a quarter for the purposes of such a laboratory. The case for the hospital is so weak and for the latter so strong, that one is tempted to ascribe the obstacles sprung up against the scientific object to causes other than those cognisable on the ground of the merits or demerits of the institutions themselves. I think the Government of Bombay ought to form, and without further hesitation declare their decision regarding the use to which they would wish to put the pending donation so liberally promised by the Parsee benefactor.—

Yours, &c.

July 27, M. B.

A TRIP TO CEYLON.

If one can get away from his daily work for a few weeks, Ceylon is as good a place as any other for the purpose of change and recreation. In point of natural beauty, in all its variety, the land of the legend of Rama and Ravan is one of God's favoured spots on earth. Wherever the visitor goes, to the highlands or the lowlands, the jaded eye that had just escaped the dazzling glare of the dog-days of May in Bombay, contemplates the verdant freshness of the scene with constant and unabated delight. For this is a country of Eternal Spring, and it may truly be called the "Emerald Isle of the East." "God made the country, and man made the town." But the sharp contrast between town and country, so vividly drawn by the poet, does not exist in this island, for in the few towns that are scattered over Ceylon we see, in a far greater degree, the hand of God than of man. There is nothing, for instance, so lovely in Colombo, the capital city, as its rich expanse of lake, several miles in circumference, dotted by little islets, and fringed with an exuberant growth of palm trees. Then what is called the Galle Face drive by the seashore is magnificent, although we may not go so far as to agree with a gentleman residing in Colombo, who, fired by local patriotism, exclaimed, "I would not give this drive of ours for the whole of Bombay !"

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR HABITS.

The soil being very fertile is favourable to the growth of many other articles besides tea, which now forms the principal product. But only a sixth of the whole area of land is under cultivation, and this, too, is mainly due to the enterprise of English planters. There are vast tracts of arable land lying waste, the natives being singularly averse to the pursuits of industry. The Singhalese are by nature a slothful people. They take what bountiful nature yields, almost of her own accord, and do not much trouble themselves about any sort of hard work. He who is happy in the possession of a small ancestral field, containing about half a dozen palm trees and one or two of jack-fruit, considers himself master of the Universe. He is the lord of three or four wives, who cook his food, work for him in the field, go to sell its produce in the market, and hand over all their earnings to him. They have been taught, with the entire womankind of the East, to regard it as an ordination from heaven to toil and slave for their husband, and they dare not complain, if he chooses to spend the greater part, if not the whole, of his income on arrack to which he is said to be extremely partial. The Abkari laws in this happy land are not so very harsh and stringent as they are here, or even, perhaps, as stringent as they might be, and the liquor being cheap, the native has not to spend much, in order to indulge in it pretty freely. Every year the expenditure on this favourite drink of the Singhalese amounts—so we are assured by the compiler of a short history of Ceylon—to "millions of rupees." Although there is a cheerful vagueness about this sum, it is enormous considering the fact that the population of the whole island is less than three millions, that they are mostly steeped in poverty, and that liquor is not so very dear. The natives are about as partial to gambling as they are to drinking.

THE COMB OF RESPECTABILITY.

Such is the certificate of character which foreigners residing in Ceylon, whether merchants, missionaries, or planters, unite in giving to the natives. They have all a very poor opinion of the moral nature of the people, though on a stranger, their meek and sober look does not make an unfavourable impression. It is hard for him to believe any evil of the people, as he sees them dreamily lounging about with the inevitable comb of respectability, worn crescent-wise on their head. The comb, which is more or less costly according to the means of the wearer, is an outward symbol of his worldly position, and those who go without one may confidently be set down as belonging to the very humblest station in life. It is not, however, incumbent on young boys to wear it till they have grown to man's estate, and as boys and girls in this country dress exactly alike, it is somewhat difficult for the unpractised eye to distinguish the sexes. They both put on jackets and petticoats, and tie up the hair of their head in a knot at the back.

KANDY AND ITS TEMPLES.

Ceylon is the home of Buddhism, and some of the most ancient and renowned temples of this religion are to be seen in Kandy. This is a nice little place situated in a basin surrounded on almost all sides by hills. By the side of the temples is a lake which is held by the natives in superstitious awe. Into this lake, my guide informed me, a king of Kandy, when hard pressed by the enemy, threw all his treasure, which is guarded by genii, who periodically carry away a human victim to add to the ranks of the custodians of the king's untold wealth. The small European community of Kandy, however, do not seem to be afraid of the invisible powers that have mounted guard over the royal treasure, and they contrive to break the monotony of existence by boating and fishing in the lake. The highest and most revered temple is almost [illegible] trees come here from Burma, Thibet, China, and other distant lands, and the curious little flags and pieces of cloth, which are to be seen hanging everywhere from the doors and the galleries of the temple, are offerings sent by pious people from thousands of miles. Divine Service is held thrice a day—morning, noon, and evening—to the accompaniment of a noisy orchestra, consisting of drums, cymbals, and conch. It was morning when I went there, and the service had commenced in right earnest. The crowd of worshippers was large, and they had brought with them offerings of flowers or boiled rice. The principal centre of attraction was the *sanctum sanctorum*, a very ordinary room of modest dimensions on the first floor, which is reached by an old and somewhat rude, wooden staircase. They come up in a continuous stream to pay their respects to the images of Buddha in gold, silver, and other less precious metals. Throughout the ceremony the officiating priest remains standing in an inner room, which is said to be the repository of some of the most valuable presents made, from time to time, by pious folk. The little room is close, dark, and hot, and the atmosphere charged with various sorts of smells is overpowering. The priest, or master of ceremonies, whoever he was, was from Japan, and was arrayed in a robe, and a hat with a broad, round brim, almost as big as a Chinese umbrella. "Money, Sir !" was the only phrase in the English language that he knew, and the visitor had to put some silver in the palm of his outstretched hand before he left the hole to inhale once more the breath of heaven.

THE BUDDHIST HEAVEN AND HELL.

There are representations of the Buddhist heaven and hell on the walls of the temple. The heaven is not very inviting, but the picture of hell is rendered as terrific as rude paintings can make them. "Adamantine chains and penal fire" are among the principal means employed for the punishment of sinners. We see here the man who has killed a priest being burnt alive. Then there are demons hewing into pieces some wretches who had stolen sacred articles from the temples. Those who had killed animals in this world are torn to pieces by wild beasts in their after life, and crocodiles are let loose against a trembling wretch who had committed the enormity of raising subscriptions on the pretext of building a temple, but had afterwards pocketted the money himself. The faithless wife is mercilessly pecked at by birds, and liars—in Ceylon their name is legion—have to submit to the unceasing operation of being carried by demons up a mound of stones and rolled down from the height. There are torments for opium eaters and drunkards, for the king who levied heavy taxes on his people, for the man who, unlike Hamlet, had, by committing suicide, flown to ills he knew not of, rather than bear those he had.

THE BUDDHIST PRIESTS.

I do not know if the paintings included any "object lessons" for the erring Buddhist monk. From all one hears, it is impossible to feel much respect for the purple-clad, bareheaded gentry who, secure in the superstitious reverence and unshaken belief of their followers, manage to make a comfortable living, without having to toil for their bread, many of them having little knowledge of their own religion, beyond the mummery of ceremonials, and there are not a few in whom ignorance and slothfulness have begotten vicious habits. We have the authority of the Bishop of Colombo for saying that what is really most vital of Buddhism in Ceylon is not anything truly Buddhistic, but a system of astrology, charms, devil dancing and other low superstitions which cling to the lowest part of Hinduism. As a class, the monks are beginning to lose the respect of educated Singhalese, who abhor the gross and sensual nature of many members of the holy fraternity. But the faith of the uncultivated masses is too strong to be shaken by the failings, however deplorable, of the ministers of their religion, and from what I could see of the intensity of their belief, I could well believe a Christian missionary who told me that the work of conversion was making very slow progress among the natives. He was, however, confident of a glorious future, and he consoled himself by the reflection that they also serve who only stand and wait.

THE MONASTERY.

The monks have their monastery situated in a retired spot at some distance from the town. "Monastery" is an imposing name for the cluster of sheds provided for them. There is no suggestion whatever of

Deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns."

The rooms were dark some and dingy, but they were rather too luxuriously furnished for the life of austere piety which a monk is supposed to lead. There were tables and chairs, curtain-beds, and cupboards. On a table I noticed two loaves of fine English bread, which the brethren do not seem to despise. A headman among them, an intelligent looking person, spoke with pride of the stores of religious treasures which had been hidden away from the gaze of the profane in the cupboards. In order to show me a specimen of spiritual wisdom, as inscribed on palm leaves, he took one out from its hiding-place. It had been wrapped and tied up with the most scrupulous care, and it took some time to undo the strings and unfold the pieces of cloth which protected it. The boards of this book were of exquisitely carved ivory. They do not object to manufacture palm leaf books in Pali to be palmed off on the curious visitor as ancient relics. While I was on my visit to the temples, a person came to me and offered to sell one for an exorbitant price, justifying his demand by saying "It is a very old book, Sir, very old." When he saw that I was not to be imposed upon, he had no difficulty in quickly reducing his price from pounds to pence, ultimately parting with the invaluable relic, as he would have me believe, for six pence.

NUWARA ELIYA.

The best part of our journey in Ceylon was from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, a mountain range over six thousand feet from the level of the sea. The train which goes right up to within four miles of the top, is a piece of engineering work which is said to rival some of the best known mountain railways in the world. Over the whole of the way, the train takes a zigzag course like a serpent, and the curves are so very abrupt that at times we see nothing of the train, before or behind, but our own carriage. While rounding sharp corners, the carriages seem, in the expressive phrase of a writer, to be playing at hide-and-seek. The way lies through a country where the natural scenery is superb in its loveliness and grandeur. The landscape is beautifully made up of hills and valleys, magnificent forests, and extensive plantations, brawling brooks and foaming torrents. "The land of the green valley and the rushing flood." This is the picturesque description which O'Connel has given of his native country, and the same may, perhaps, with equal truth, be applied to this part of Ceylon. We see range after range of mountains, as far as the eye could reach, fading in the distance into a dim haze, and we beheld extensive plantations of tea and cocoa—tea far more than cocoa—on every side of us. In the valleys and up the sides of hills, there is nothing but tea, tea, and tea, the article which once held supreme sway in this land, I mean coffee, having very nearly died out. The planters have penetrated everywhere into the very hearts of forests and laid them low. The pigmy tea plants have a beauty of their own, but there are many who think that the wholesale destruction of primeval jungles, necessary as it is for the promotion of human enterprise, mars the effect of the landscape. It is to be deplored, though it cannot be helped, that the artist's point of view differs so widely from that of the utilitarian. But even the utilitarian might fairly object to the beauty and symmetry of the fair mountain sides round Nuwara Eliya being spoilt by hideous patches denoting tea gardens. I think it is a mistake to let the unsparing axe of the planter clear away the mighty forests round about this hill sanitarium. It is as much for the pleasure of the eye as for the sake of the beautiful climate of the place that the sanctity of the primeval jungles should remain undisturbed. It is in the very interests of humanity that in this chosen spot the Government should fix some limit to human encroachments on the domains of nature.

EXCELSIOR!

Pedro is the name of a hill, two thousand feet higher than Nuwara Eliya. One fine morning we started on an excursion to this height. It was deliciously cold, and so it was a pleasure to warm ourselves with a brisk walk for about a mile and a half, till we had reached the base of the hill. At first the way lay through a dense forest, full of giant trees. Here and there a noble tree, having succumbed to the stress of stormy weather, had lain across our path, and there were many an old tree, gaunt and bare, whose withered and worn out trunks make us wonder how they have been able to stand their ground while some of their younger and healthier neighbours had been laid low. The blood was sufficiently warmed by the toilsome march up the narrow and slippery path, and it was delightful to have the head in the clear, cold water of the springs which we came across, and to have a drink of the pure liquid from the hollow of the hands. It was long before we had gained the top ; but it was impossible to feel exhausted in such a climate, and amid surroundings in which there was so much to admire. Pedro is the highest point in Ceylon, 8,295 feet above the sea, but it has a rival called a false Pedro, which looms larger than its neighbour from a distance. Viewed from our present position, however, the pretender had to hide his diminished head along with so many other chains of mountains stretching far into the west, among whom the genuine Pedro stood high and majestic. And what a charming scene it was that was spread out before us in all directions ! The [illegible] moving clouds on the mountain sides, scene, and exhibleys make continual changes in beautiful to behold. bit a play of lights and [illegible] village of Nuwara Eliya, with On one side [illegible] its hotels, its winding paths and its [illegible] appearing in clear relief against the dark background of a mountain. Anon, the cloud, which seemed to be resting on the heights descend and envelope the whole village in a sea of mist. Standing on this height, far away from the busy haunts of men, the mind is deeply impressed with the awful stillness of the place, which is only broken by a sort of duet performed by two birds among some neighbouring tree. Here one feels as if he were lifted above himself—above his own pettiness and that of his fellow mortals ; and here one may imagine that the true follower of Buddha may have a foretaste of the bliss of Nirvana, which is promised by the great Gautama to the pious and the good. It is a pity that a mountain of such pre-eminence in Ceylon should have a very prosaic name suggestive of our cook or butler. It seems to be a corruption, though not a happy one, of the original native name which, being of formidable length, it would be useless to transcribe here.

THE LANDING AT TUTICORIN.

I had gone to Colombo direct by sea, but returned to Bombay *vid* Tuticorin, in order to make a run through Southern India. We made a very rough passage, and if I had any idea of the discomforts of landing, I should most certainly have preferred to take once more the sea route to Tuticorin has nothing like a harbour worthy of the name, but is a roadstead where our vessel, a B. I S. N. Company's steamer, rode at anchor about four miles from the shore. The deck was crowded with Tamil labourers who were returning home from the plantations. They were about three hundred in all—men, women, and children. It was noon and the sun was blazing hot. I found that during the sixteen hours they had remained on board, no water had been supplied to them. I heard thirsty souls crying for water, but they might as well have cried in a parched desert. The case of one poor coolie was peculiarly painful. He was burning with fever, and dying for water. A good Samaritan, who noticed the wretched man's misery, got him a tumbler of water. He clutched at the glass with a trembling hand and drank off its contents with an avidity touching to behold. The men were all eager to go on shore as soon as possible, but the arrangements for the landing of the passengers were far from satisfactory. There was only one steam-launch to carry them ashore, and it must make two or three journeys, to and from the shore, a work of some hours,—before they could all be landed. The first batch had to wait more than two hours before the steam-launch came alongside. It was so long in coming, because the waves were running high, and it was ploughing its way through them with difficulty. The men had all clustered in a heap near the gangway in their eagerness to transfer themselves to the launch, and the crush and confusion were simply fearful. Mothers cried for their missing children, and children screamed for their parents. The men were all in a state of intense excitement, fighting and jabbering and pushing and elbowing, to get near the ladder. The disembarkation under such circumstances was fraught with peril, especially as the bark was heaving tremendously. Two or three men fell into the water, but were taken out by some of the crew coming promptly to their assistance. The steamer carried about half-a-dozen English passengers, one of whom a middle-sized, thick-set old man, distinguished himself by his exploits with the stick. He laid about him freely, like a veritable Goliath, in order to make his way through the dense mass of humanity that stood between himself and the steam-launch. He caught hold of some poor natives by the hair of their head and pushed them bodily aside, and he mercilessly belaboured others who could not possibly clear the way for him, as fast as he could wish. This son of Albion was ably seconded in his efforts by his lieutenant, a Mahomedan who exhorted me to go and do likewise, and I have no doubt he regarded me with contempt for my want of pluck in not doing as he and his master did. I was, however, carried down the ladder into the boat with the assistance of a stalwart coolie whom I had hired to remove my luggage. I do not know how I succeeded in getting into the boat, and it is a matter of still greater wonder to me how that coolie had managed to bring down all my bags and boxes. He was great at surmounting all obstacles, and I dare say that liquor had added materially to the spirit and daring which he displayed on the occasion. I gave him a rupee for his trouble—he was fully worth that and more. On receiving it, he got

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF A JUDGE.

The late Lord Justice Cockburn left behind him a diary full of interest not only to the lawyer, but to the general reader, and this has now been issued by an Edinburgh firm of publishers, with the title Circuit Journeyings. Reviewing this work, the *Athenæum* makes the following comments and extracts :—

The essay has yet to be written on posthumous literature, its rare advantages, its ultimate universality. For, with happy confidence in the wisdom of our grandchildren, we look forward to the day when all literature will be posthumous, when no work will receive its *imprimatur* till fifty years (say) after the author's cremation. The money now squandered on ephemeral rubbish will then be applied to the endowment of authorship. Elected and salaried, like French Academicians, the poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the Prytaneum. They will write, or not write, just as pleases them ; their MSS., sealed up and neatly docketed, will be lodged in the public archives, and their successors of fifty years afterwards will break the seals, and decide on the merits or demerits of their works. Thus will they write for posterity. There will be no coping in vogue, for there will be no vogue to copy. There will be no hack-work, no "bread-studies," no log-rolling, no enmities, no reason to flatter or to wound a friend. And, best of all, there will first be a whole clear interval of fifty years, during which nothing new will be published during which the world will have time to consider its verdicts, for Fielding or Zola, Woodsworth or Walt Whitman, Defoe or Jules Verne, Dickens or Josh Billings, the Waverley novel or the shilling dreadful. We may not see those halcyon days ourselves, but in Lord Cockburn we hail their shadowy harbinger.

Born in 1779, he lived till 1854, and during these three-quarters of a century was, save for his 'Life of Jeffrey,' almost mute. But, judge like, he was always taking notes, and since his death he has four times spoken—in his 'Memorials' (1856), his 'Journal' (1874), his 'Trials for Sedition' (1888) and now this volume. What his contemporaries thought of his utterances one can only conjecture ; perhaps they echo the Glasgow virago's soliloquy when he sent her to Botny Bay: "Auld greyheaded blackguard ! He gies us plenty o' his law, but deevilish little jeestice." Anyhow, here is Lord Cockburn's estimate of them. One duke is "a base and despicable fellow"; another, besides being "contemptible," is guilty of "almost swindling and offensive insensibility"; and a marquis is "a contemptible old monkey-faced wretch of a bean." There is my Lord Panmure, "a spoiled beast from its infancy ; to his unfriends—and he made many—insanely brutal. He would have roasted every soul of them, and their bodies too." A fifth nobleman is "a contemptible little miser," her Grace of Gordon, "the clever, agreeable, profligate old duchess" ; whilst a Highland chieftain immortalized by Scott here figures as "a paltry and odious fellow, with all the vices of the bad chieftain, and none of the virtues of the good one—with the selfishness, cruelty, fraud, arrogant pretension, and base meanness of the one, without the fidelity to superiors, and the generosity to vassals "the hospitality, or the courage of the other." Even "my excellent friend A. S. Logan", (readers of Dr. John Brown's 'Horæ Subsecivæ' will remember that "mighty dreamer") has the misfortune of a homely, good-natured vulgarity" ; and the Sheriff of Bute, "than whom none can be worthier or more sensible," is "a cart-horse of a man, hideously ugly, and with a coarse, high-keyed, idiotical voice, at which the very stots stare. Sir Walter once amazed us all by taking this strange, good and most illiterate creature to Paris with him—the most incomprehensible fact in the history of either man. It is commonly accounted for by ascribing it the anecdotes brought back by the novelist made it plain that his chief enjoyment consisted in observing the effect of foreign things on his rustic and simple associate, who seems to have glowered, and munched, and to have been free in all quarters, with what he meant to be French, and to have rolled his large white eyes, and to have made unwieldy mirth,' in all sorts of ways, to the poet's entire satisfaction.

COTCH TOWNS.

The towns do not wholly escape, for Dundee is "the palace of Scotch blackguardism, unless perhaps Paisley"; and Lochmaben "a poor beggarly idiot of a burgh." Still it was for the foibles of his brother judges that Lord Cockburn, naturally, had the keenest eye. A practised eye, too, for as early as 1808 he passed a night at Inveraray with Lords Cullen and Hermand, the latter (we elsewhere learn) "an excellent man."

"Of opposite politics, and no friends, the two judges met there at supper for the first time for several years. They were cold to each other at first, but at last liquor soldered them, and by two in the morning (John Richardson, Bell, and I alone being present), and were embracing and vowing eternal friendship, boasting each other's wisdom and giving us, I never saw imitations of the old lawyers. I never saw such a scene. I should be unjudicial in those days."

This last we can well believe for "in Edinburgh the old judges had a practice, at which I had always barbaric age used to shake its head at, the business wine and biscuits on the table beyond the usual dinner was to be plainly protracted—those, I mean, who were hour. The "modern judge" [illegible] to this, the [illegible] preceding generation, one of whom lasted several years after 1800, it was quite familiar. Black bottles of strong port were set down beside them on the bench, with glasses, carafes of water, tumblers, and biscuits ; and this without the slightest shame or attempt at concealment. The refreshment was generally allowed to stand untouched and as if despised for a short while during which their lordships seemed to be intent only on their notes. But by and by the water was poured into the tumbler, and sipped quietly, as if merely to sustain nature. Then a few drops of wine were ventured on, but only with the water. Till at last patience could refrain no longer, and a full bumper of the pure black element was tossed over, after which the thing went on regularly, and there was a comfortable mingling and quaffing to the great envy of the parched throats in the gallery. The strong headed ones stood it tolerably well. Bacchus had never an easy victory over Braxfield. But it told, plainly enough, upon the feeble or the twaddling, such as Eskgrove and Craig. Not that the ermine was absolutely intoxicated. But it was certainly very muzzy. This, however, was so ordinary with the sages that it really made little apparent odds upon them. Their noses got a little redder and their speech some what thicker, and they became drowsier. But these changes were not very perceptible at a distance ; and they all acquired the habit of sitting and looking judicial enough, even when the bottles had reached the lowest cbb."

GIANT DRINKERS.

Lord Cockburn himself never emulated these giants, not even in his younger days, when he bids us.

"Take notice, there never was the slightest drunkenness. Elevation there was ; but it stopped far, very far below the intoxication mark. Excess in wine was never the habit of any friends into which I have been thrown. Yet at his Jedburgh circuit dinner in 1851 "fifteen persons drank thirty-five bottles of port "—a feat that nowadays would take the powers of even the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses.

FOOLS AS JUDGES.

Piety was the chief foible of the younger judges, some of whom in passing sentence of mere imprisonment always took care to remind the criminal of his latter end and his immortal soul ; nay, "two very rarely ever failed to point out the way to salvation by actually naming Redemption." "Moncrieff, the most excellent of men, and one of the most admirable of judges, but whose piety and simplicity sometimes given him odd views, has signalized himself twice, in passing sentence, by principles which have greatly diverted his friends, and produced much speculation among English lawyers, as I heard his friend Brougham, a man to die for mundering a female who lived with him. It was altogether a shocking case, but her worship found out and debated upon this peculiar atrocity, that the woman he had killed was not his wife, but only his mistress, because, as he explained, 'if she had been your wife, there might possibly have been some apology for you, on account of the difficulty of getting quit of wife in any other way. But this unfortunate woman being only your associate, you might have freed yourself from her whenever you chose.' How Brougham revelled over this discovery, that it was a less crime to murder a wife than a mistress !"

BIGAMY.

Moncrieff's second odd principle, concerning bigamy, comes to near blasphemy for reproduction here ; but it is worth while noting that, just a month after the date of the first entry, a second bigamist was brought before the two judges when Cockburn again threw the case into Moncrieff's hands in the expectation of hearing the curious sentiment already mentioned. But the train failed. He left it out, for the first time, I believe, in sentencing such a culprit, and made a good rational address." Who, to behold two judges throned, like the Kings of Brentford, on one bench, could dream that the one was silly prompting his colleague to make an ass of himself, or chuckling over that colleague's manner of pronouncing death ? But then people have different notions of the majesty of the law. At Ayr, for instance, a poor wretch, whose case was not capital, cut his throat in goal so soon as he heard the brazen sound of the trumpets announcing Eskgrove's approach. "At which his lordship rubbed his hands with delight, and explained, chuckling, how gratifying a sign it was of the wholesome terrors of the Circuit Judge." The said Eskgrove, it seems, was a personified compound of avarice, indecency, official insolence and personal cowardice, great law, and practical imbecility."

HIS ANTIPATHIES.

Lord Cockburn had a few antipathies—for "steam-engines, mobs, and upstart temporary wealth," for penal servitude in lieu of transportation, for tickets of leave, for Kinross-shire for railway lunatics and lunatic criminals, for "beastly" circuit dinners, and for Madras schools ("useful knowledge generally means useless ignorance.") But he had a strong love of natural scenery, a deep reverence for monuments of the past (herein he was far in advance of his age), a great liking for English muffins, and a firm belief in the efficacy of hanging. In a robbery case (1841) we find him lamenting that the "horrid culprit" was only transported. His heart, when not in the Highlands, was in his profession ; and the one thing he dearly enjoyed was something "judicial." We picture the old judge moping on the bench, unchecred by wine, and bored by "trashy thefts," "commonplaces that might almost be tried by steam," "cases of not the slightest interest to any but the culprits." Yet ever and again there is a gleam of light, as when at Perth in 1848 "the audience was *relieved* by a murder. But it was a poor one. An infant suffocated in its clothes by its natural father. He was condemned, but won't be hanged." To which, a month later, the foot-note is appended, "But he has been through."

IN THE LOWLANDS.

The day after sentencing this wretch, Lord Cockburn attended church—no such invariable practice with him, for one sixteen out of forty-nine Sundays mentioned he was travelling ; on only thirteen did he go to church, and then in all but two cases the sermon was "saturated with morphia," "two and a quarter hours of sheer absolute nonsense," "metaphysical roaring," "gentle, elegant, and quite useless," &c., &c., But, church over he took a beautiful walk over Kinnaul Hill down to Kinfauns—"all glorious." The book, indeed, is the strangest medley of Nature and human nature, of the loveliest scenery and the foulest crime. Here we get a tender picture of a Lowland landscape ; a few pages further on a vivid portrait of a poisoner, a woman with "cold, hard eye, and a pair of thin resolute lips, producing an expression very fit for a remorseless and steady murderer. She saw her daughter, a little girl brought in as a witness, and heard her swear that there were no rats in the house, and that her father's sufferings were very severe, with a look of calm ferocity which would have done no discredit to the worst woman in hell. Both mother and son (a lad) were convicted, but I fear that the gallows won't get its due."

SWEETS OF A THIEVING LIFE.

In all the four hundred pages there is nothing, perhaps, more striking and original than Lord Cockburn's views on "the sweets of a life of thieving":—

"Every other criminal, except probably a coiner and a poacher, there may be hope of, and possibly even of a first thief. But after a second conviction shows that stealing has become a trade, be he or she old, middle-aged, or young, I don't at present believe that reformation is possible. Simply because the sport of thieving, in its various forms, is the most irresistible of all pastimes. What have the moors equal to it? No licence to pay for, no permission to ask, no close time, total idleness, great risk, frequent success, constant excitement, a community of their own, the whole public their preserve, the delight of alluding the law, and the many chances of escape even after being caught trespassing. If anything could be required to whet their appetite for this game, it would be its contrast with the dulness of a good prison recently left. I hope I'm wrong, but if there be a thoroughly reformed twice-convicted thief I would rather pay a shilling to see him than to see any other wonder in any living show."

It is a remarkable book, for nothing more remarkable than as the self-revelation of a lawyer's heart. Mr. Talkinghorn in Lady Dedlock's chamber is nothing to the "Red Lord" in the Vale of Yarrow.

HOW TO BECOME A GOOD RUNNER.

Four American "champion" runners have been interviewed on behalf of an American paper and have given their views as to the secret of success in running.

QUITE SIMPLE.

One of the runners interviewed says :—

Learning to run is after all a simple process. If a man is addicted to dissipation in any way, he must, if he intends to excel in athletic contests bid adieu to these passions. His next step should be to take as much rest as it commensurate with his business pursuits. The young athlete should next map out his dietary programme. Food for athletes ought to be simple, nourishing, and substantial. Fresh meats, fowl, eggs, stale bread, milk with a little fish at intervals may be said to form the staple diet of athletes. When by temperate habits, regular rest and suitable diet the young man has brought his system to a healthy state, he should set about training. The young athlete should take regular practice daily. The evening is the best time —say from 6 to 8 p.m. The distances which he ought to run when training should vary from one-fifth to four-fifths of the actual distance of the contest which he determines to make his favourite distance. This will be sufficient for four evenings of the week. He ought to run the full distance once a week ; devote one evening to sprinting, so as to get up that valuable auxiliary in running—speed—and he should, after a month's training, take one trial per week, running as if he were actually competing against opponents and racing for a prize. He should be cautious as to when he takes his trial. No novice should run against time or test his powers if he does not feel inclined to do so. Above all, no trials should be made during the first month's work.

LIBERAL ADVICE.

The first thing to observe (observes champion No. 2), is how to manage a runner stomach or otherwise diet in a proper manner one's to benefit the wind &c. I find that a strict recourse to certain foods for every meal, say, confining yourself to steaks, chops, tea, and toast will do much to disgust, nourishing, and nothing than if he were to indulge himself in anything that happened to be handy in the line of eatables that would tickle his palate. I consider the best way to satisfy the inner man, and at the same time have the stomach in proper condition is to eat a suitable allowance of meals together with a generous portion of cooked vegetables and [illegible] fruits of any kind that will suit the [illegible] it need properly will do much to strengthen a man, and I don't think a glass of either ale, lager or porter need at a meal will do anybody harm. Smoking when training should never be permitted. In first starting to train, I usually take two or three slow jogs of a mile or so, in order to get the muscles hardened sufficiency without going through that torturing process of "stiffened limbs," which will surely occur if you start to train at a breakneck speed. After practising at a slow gait, if I feel confident of letting myself out without any fear of injury, I run say, if training for a mile, anywhere from one thousand yards to three-quarters of a mile, doing so at a pretty fair gait about twice a week, running once in a while a fast hundred yards or quarter of a mile in order to [illegible] general thing I practise about half the distance of the race I am training for. What successful running I have done I can attribute to long walks mostly and a small amount of indoor work on board floors. Cross-country work is also very beneficial to a man's training, and I am willing to back it against anything for giving a man bottom and staying powers.

BEGIN TRAINING GRADUALLY.

A "champion 220 yards runner" gives as his opinion that a person wishing to become a runner must be strong and healthy. He must at first try his skill at the different distances, first sprinting and then the longer distances, and wherever distance he thinks he can master best, let him commence at once to train for it and keep at it, and not try a little of everything and accomplish nothing. "When I commenced to run I found I could do much better in the sprints than at the long distance, so I began to get to work training for them. When training for a race I generally take an hour about three times a week, and run for about forty yards as fast as I possibly can, very gradually ease up until I have run about 100 yards. I never stop abruptly after running hard, as I think it apt to strain a muscle. When through with this I run about a quarter of a mile to start the perspiration, after which I give myself into the hands of the trainer, who rubs me dry, first with a soft Turkish towel, and then with coarse gloves, after which I take a cold shower bath, and sometimes bathe in salt water, which is very strengthening. As for food, I eat that what is plain and rare, eat very few potatoes and such vegetables as interfere with breathing while training. I retire early and rise early, getting about eight hours' sleep, which is very necessary while training.

PROPER PRACTICE A PRIME NECESSITY.

The "champion sprinter" is of opinion that very few athletes ever get themselves into really perfect condition for the performance of an athletic feat. The trouble is not that they do not practice enough, but that too much is taken, and that when the day of the competition arrives, although they are in good condition compared with the average man, yet, as a rule, they have not as much life as one would expect to see. The 100-yard dash needs the nicest training of all the runs. One must feel so well and strong for this race that it is all the more rare to see one in that condition. The positions taken while waiting for the pistol are various, but the one that is the most popular is as follows :—Toe your mark with the left foot, and dig a small hole merely large enough to put the toe of your right foot into, about fifteen to twenty inches back of the mark, and about six inches to the right of where your left foot will be. This will put you in a position so that you stand almost squarely facing to where you will run. At the word "set" lean forward, which throws your whole weight on the left foot, and extend your left in front and your right arm back. Your arms have a great deal to do with quick starting, which is one reason why the majority of fast 100-yard runners have large arms and shoulders. The sudden throw of the arms, which I can not able to describe, will send you right off your mark, and the heavier your arms are the more you can use them for that purpose. To return to where you are standing on your mark, when the pistol is fired step forward with left foot about a foot, and draw your left arm back very quickly to the side, and extend it quickly again. Your right arm ought to do the same, but it will take care of itself if you get the motion correct for the left arm. The stepping forward with the front foot will put the body in motion far better than any other way. This small first step will be followed by a stride with the right foot, with the necessary arm motions. After you are at home in this style of starting, you will see the great advantage of it over all others, and as all the fastest men in the world use it, the merits of it are well known.

The French Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the order of the day pure and simple, on the provocation of M. Felix Pyat, who had interpellated the Government respecting a recent artillery accident at the Marseilles military tournament, deprecating what he termed useless exercises, and expressing a desire that the troops should be taught the rights and duties of Republican soldiers.

A Finnish engineer, Herr Ossian Ringbom, is stated to have constructed a model boat four feet in length, which has just been tried at Vesjarvi with success. His difficulty was at first to steer the boat in a straight horizontal line when under water, but that problem he is said to have solved satisfactorily. At the trial the boat was steered with accuracy horizontally, as well as in an upward and downward direction. No further particulars are vouchsafed us, excepting that the boat is to undergo further trials at Helsingfors, and that the motive power is electricity.

A GLIMPSE OF GARIBALDI.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis contributes an article to the weekly *Statesman*, in which he relates a story of Garibaldi. He says :—

It seems but yesterday—'tis twenty-eight years ago—I was standing outside my hotel on the Chiaja, at Naples. It was the memorable October of 1860. There was a great shout—a crowd came surging along in pursuit of a carriage drawn by a couple of worn out horses, driven at a shambling gallop. All the horses at Naples were worn-out in those days. The dusty vehicle stopped in front of my hotel, amidst shouts of "Viva Garibaldi !" and in another moment the great patriot—sole dictator of the Two Sicilies—stepped out.

A dense crowd closed around him. I got as near as I could. Some touch of his red shirt : others his battered sword scabbard—an uncontrollable emotion seemed to seize all who came near him. That was the first time I saw him. He no longer stood erect. His head was bent a little. The last prodigious fortnight ending with the flight of the King of Naples and battle of the Volturno, which was only just over, seemed to have broken his health, but he was at the acme of his power and popularity, and his nerve never failed him for a moment. As he turned to pass into the hotel both his hands were seized and kissed by the crowd, some of them kneeling. He smiled a little wearily and deprecatingly, yet his small piercing eyes, set close together, were kind, and seemed to miss no one. A strange figure that, to wield a power more absolute and despotic than ever belonged to Victor Emanuel. There he stood for a moment, with his red grey head bare, his tall calm brow, his back slightly bowed—the peasant patriot, in his coarse red shirt, with a large plain sword in iron scabbard by his side, and a strong steel watch chain dangling from a side pocket.

He was covered with dust after his drive to Naples from the military hospital at Caserta. He had come into Naples as usual on Sunday to dine. I was fortunate that day, for I saw him again. All Naples seemed to be spending its Sunday afternoon on the Chiaja in front of Garibaldi's hotel, and towards five o'clock waggons filled with Neapolitans in holiday costume, waving flags and intoning "Garibaldi's Hymn," passed up and down the Chiaja, whilst the crowd from the street to the sea was ever changing, but always equally dense.

The balcony windows remained closed in spite of the frantic cries of "Garibaldi! Garibaldi!" which continued at intervals as long as it was known that the General was within.

About six o'clock, when the crowd, which was as thick and noisy as ever, had almost given up hopes of seeing him, the windows opening on to the balcony were thrown aside, and, amidst a scene of indescribable enthusiasm which I shall never forget, the grave, worn-beat figure of the General stepped out. For a moment he looked down upon the mighty surging mass of heads, fluttering handkercheifs, hats, flags, sticks, swords, and umbrellas, whilst from end to end of the Chiaja rose the shout of a great people, who knew that they owed their national life and freedom to the indomitable heart and iron nerve of the man so prematurely aged—for he was but 53—who stood before them.

Garibaldi was no speaker yet he was always effective, brief, and simple. His voice was low and veiled (voilee), almost tremulous with inner emotion, and yet he spoke with singular calm and deliberation. I believe that I am the only person who ever recorded that speech.

Presently a dead silence succeeded to the thunderous shouting, and Garibaldi, as far as I could gather (he was not five minutes on the balcony—I was close underneath it), spoke these words :—"In the midst of such a people as this it is unnecessary for me to excite you by any speeches to patriotism. Let united Italy (Italia una !) and Victor Emanuel be still your motto." (Capua had not then fallen, and the King had not yet entered Naples.) "I do not mean these demonstrations to assure me of your fidelity, we must all act—the people must rise—they must fight for liberty !" He leaned a little forward, his eyes seemed closer together than ever and full of smouldering fire, they were fixed earnestly on the crowd, and as he pronounced the last word "liberta !" he raised his hand above his bent head and pointed with his finger to the sky.

Platitudes, no doubt ! the merest common-places of revolutionary oratory, very true !—but the effect was electric. I understood then the words of Garibaldi's, then young aide-de-camp—now and ever since my good friend—Signor Rondi, who lounged one day into the market-place at Rome when Garibaldi was there recruiting volunteers.

"I had no idea of enlisting," said Rondi to me. "I was a young artist—I only went out of curiosity—but oh ! I shall never forget that day when I saw him on his beautiful white horse in the market-place, with his noble aspect, his calm, kind face, his tall, smooth forehead, his light hair and beard—every one said the same. He reminded me of nothing so much as the pictures of Our Saviour's head in the galleries. I could not resist him. I left my studio. I went after him : thousands did likewise. He only had to show it."

We all worshipped him ; we could not help it.

I met a young [illegible] His horse had been [illegible] noble at the siege of Capua; he was poorly equipped and [illegible] a fortnight before ; nothing but his sword and a pistol. [illegible] rage ; he had [illegible]

"What induced you," I said, "to give up ease [illegible] luxury for this life of a dog, in a camp without commissariat, pay, or rations ?" We spoke French.

"You may well say so," he said, "it is a fort night ago I was in despair myself, and thought of giving up the whole thing. I was sitting on a hillock, as might be here." (At that moment he and I were on the heights of San Angelo, watching the desultory bombardment of Capua.) "Garibaldi," continued my friend, "came by. He stopped—I don't know why. I had never spoken to him. I am sure he did not know me, but he stopped. Perhaps I looked very dejected, and indeed I was. Well he laid his hand on my shoulder and simply said, with that slow, strange, smothered voice that seemed almost like a spirit speaking inside me, 'Courage ! Courage ! *Nous allons combattre pour la patrie !* Do you think I could ever turn back after that ? The next day we fought the battle of the Volturno."

"You were in it ?"

"Yes, any horse was shot there, and I have not had one since, though I'm supposed to be cavalry. Oh ! the General, he was sublime on that day of the Volturno fight. It was more like magic than anything I ever saw. Do you know we were on the point of defeat ? They made a sortie from Capua ; and if they had got through our lines they would have got back to Naples. It was a near thing."

I had just missed that battle, to my intense annoyance, and although I assisted at the siege of Capua, there was never any brisk fighting after the Volturno, nothing but shells and round shot, with occasionally a little rifle practice from Neapolitans in ambush whenever you crossed the white road between San Angelo and the walls of Capua.

"On that day," continued my friend, "we were, in fact, surprised, and the Garibaldians were in full retreat—stampede, I should say. The General was at Caserta when the action began, four miles away. The instant one news reached him he got into his carriage [illegible] Missori, and, hurrying [illegible] all the men he could collect of a Crown colony to pledge himself, approved of the course taken by the conference, and the only dissent came from Tasmania. As to the action of New South Wales, which was supposed to be so embarrassing to the conference, it seems to have caused no difficulty whatever. When the question came to be discussed it was found that this colony was in sympathy with the others, and after a few explanations plain sailing. The understanding arrived at is that the measure now before the New South Wales Parliament shall be gone on with and passed into law, and that, as soon as any two of the other colonies have passed the measure approved of by the conference, an amending bill shall be introduced with the object of bringing the legislation of this colony into harmony with that of the rest of Australia. This arrangement, it is satisfactory to know, pleases all parties.—*Sydney Mail.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN PLAGIARISM CASE.

The Free Presbytery of Fordoun met recently at Laurencekirk to take up the case of the Rev. John Robertson, junior minister of Stonehaven, whom the Presbytery, at a previous meeting, resolved gravely to censure for having committed a moral wrong, in making too free use of an essay on intemperance by Canon Wilberforce, in a sermon on intemperance, which Mr. Robertson had preached and published." Against that decision Mr. Robertson appealed to the General Assembly, but subsequently departed from his appeal, and on Tuesday the clerk read the following letter from Mr. Robertson, who was present : "I have been ill, and Dr. Currie, of Tillicoultry, gave me written warning that the prolongation of this terrible strain on mind and body may be disastrous. Being unable to prosecute my dissent from the decision of the Presbytery within the ten days, I hereby intimate to you, as Clerk to the Free Presbytery of Fordoun, that I fall from my protest for leave to complain to the General Assembly, and with a chastened soul and before God I humbly submit to the Presbytery I vowed to obey. Wherein I have erred the Lord forgive me, and wherein I have been wronged by the Free Presbytery of Fordoun, the Lord forgive them." Before proceeding to admonish Mr. Robertson, intimation was drawn to a record of an interview with that gentleman which appeared in one of the daily papers. It was proposed that the report be read, and in the course of the discussion on that point. The Rev. G. Anderson stated that while sharing in the indignation felt at the proceeding, he felt that it was impossible to get at Mr. Robertson's mind. He was one thing to-day and another to-morrow. He hardly mastered what he said, and perhaps the best course for the Presbytery would be to go on and finish the case. It was decided, however, to hear the report read, and after that had been done.

Mr. Robertson, inanswer to the Moderator, said he adhered to the terms of the above letter.

The Clerk, the Rev. Mr. Boyd Glenbervie, said that in that case their way was clear. With Mr. Robertson's written words before them, in which he submitted himself to the judgment come to by the Presbytery at last meeting, and which proceeds on Mr. Robertson's confession that he had committed a moral wrong, the Presbytery ought to pass from the new statement which had been referred to, as Mr. Robertson repudiated it. The Moderator then proceeded to censure and admonish Mr. Robertson, who remained standing while the admonition was being delivered. The Moderator, in a lengthy address, reflected severely on Mr. Robertson's action for deliberately copying Canon Wilberforce's writings without the slightest acknowledgment. Such plagiarism the Presbytery held to be a dishonourable and dishonest thing. He further condemned his lack of candour and consistency in his dealings with the Presbytery. The Moderator concluded by expressing a hope that the painful ordeal through which Mr. Robertson had passed would result in a firm resolution by the grace of God to avoid and correct whatever had been questionable or amiss in the past. Mr. Robertson then bowed to the Moderator and left the Court.

The wreck of a large wooden vessel was recently passed 1,900 miles from Calcutta, and is believed to be the Forsgut, which has been a long time missing, and was on a voyage from Calcutta to New York with a crew of twenty-two men.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The weather was so inauspicious during the week ending July 6, that the great University contest —the fifty-fourth of the series—had to be drawn a finish, which has only occurred twice before, viz., in 1829, the first year of the match, and in 1844. This match is also remarkable in having extended to a fourth day. Rain interfered with several other matches, notably the Eton and Winchester contest.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCH.

Had the rain-storms and wind-tempests of this wonderful July put an end to the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match altogether, as at one time seemed very probable, the disappointment would have been greater and the vexation out deeper than many people suppose. It made the picnic [illegible] a morass, and the gay promenade a dismal swamp ; age after waiting and longing and shivering, the public departed, and the cricketers made themselves scarce.

As a rule, this match shows the perfection of the buoyant and athletic cricketer. Generally, no such life, no such energy, no such fielding, no such discipline are found as in the University match. At the public school matches the boys are too young, in after years the competitors are said to be too stale, though why cricketers should throw up the sponge at forty nowadays may be considered a mystery, when we remember what grey-haired cricketers did for their clubs and counties thirty or forty years ago. So it was not surprising that an old Oxford University captain should shrug his shoulders and murmur maledictions when a point missed several catches, and when the general out-fielding was rough and slovenly. It does not look well to see the ball slipping through the legs of the out-fielders in a University match ; but this feature of the bowling for one good hour and the wicket-keeping made up for other trifling errors that had no excuse in a wet ball or a sodden turf. It used to be an axiom of cricket that on a fine day when the sun was shining the ball never hurt. "Who can miss a catch on a sunny day with a new red ball ?" asked on enthusiastic cricketer. A start was made on Tuesday when the Cambridge Captain won the toss, and decided to get first use of the wet cricket, considering all things, the score they made, 171, was not a bad one, the top scorers were Butler, 37 ; and Thomas, 36 ; and Goslings, not out, 29 ; was good performance.

The most successful bowler was Cochrane who took six of the ten wickets, delivering 64 overs for 62 runs, excellent analysis. The Dark Blue realised 124 in their first venture, Scott's 32 was a most praiseworthy exhibition, he was the only one who played the Australian Woods with any success. Woods was responsible for Oxford's small score. He bowled the later part of the inning, and obtained an analysis of 20 overs for 16 runs and 5 wickets. With a lead of 47 runs Cambridge went in again on Wednesday afternoon and made 172. Buxton, the Light Blue Captain, 30, Butler, 26, and Meyrick-Jones, 36, were the only big scorers. The game was thus left in every interesting position. Oxford were set a task to make 218 to win. It was considered not an easy task for them ; but torrents of rain falling on Thursday prevented the continuance of the game, which was thus drawn and made, as stated above, the second out of the fifty-four which have been played.—The score :

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr H J Mordaunt, c and b Croome	14	c Forster, b Croome..
Mr E Lyttelton, b Cochrane	0	b Fowler
Mr G Kemp, b Cochrane	8	c Simpson, b Croome
Mr F Thomas, b Cochrane	33	b Fowler
Mr E M Butler, b Cochrane	37	c Forster, b Cochrane
Mr C D Buxton, c Simpson, b Forster	2	b Cochrane
Mr S M J Woods, c Hashleigh, b Cochrane	12	b Fowler
Mr R G Gosling, not out	29	not out
Mr F G J Ford, c Phillipson, b Cochrane	2	c Fowler, b Croome
Mr F Meyrick Jones, b Fowler	16	c Nepean, b Forster
Mr G E M'Gregor, b Fowler	3	l b w, b Cochrane
B 2, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2	6	B 4, l-b 2
Total	171	Total

OXFORD		
Mr E T B Simpson, st M'Gregor, b Ford	2	b C M Croome, b Mordaunt
Mr H Phillipson, c and b Woods	30	Mr H Phillipson, c Crawley, b Woods
Hon F J N Thesiger, b Buxton	26	Mr A H J Cochrane, b Mordaunt
Mr C Hashleigh, b Woods	12	Mr G Fowler, not out
Lord George Scott, c Mordaunt, b Woods	32	B 6, l-b 1
Mr F W Forster, b Woods	1	Total
Mr R A Nepean, b Woods	1	

Umpires—John West and Wheeler.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CAMBRIDGE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Cochrane	61	34	62	6
Mr Croome	46	20	31	1
Mr Fowler	12-1	4	13	2
Cochrane bowled two no-balls, and Forster four wides.				

Second Innings.

Mr Cochrane	46-2	26	43	3
Mr Forster	16	9	26	1
Mr Croome	35	19	41	3
Mr Woods	39	23	48	5
Mr Ford	21	8	28	1

Mr Fowler	46	3	49	2
Mr Gresson	8	5	9	—
Mr Buxton	8	3	13	1
Mr Mordaunt	2	1	4	—
Mr Nepean	7	—	9	1

OXFORD.—First Innings.

Mr Woods	32	23	48	5
Mr Ford	21	8	28	1

NORTH OF ENGLAND *VS.* AUSTRALIANS.

BRILLIANT COLONIAL VICTORY.

On Saturday, June 30, at Manchester, the Australians beat the North of England by five wickets, the match being won less minutes before the time fixed for drawing stumps. Turner, by taking eight wickets for 29 runs in the second innings of the North, had a considerable share in the Colonial success ; but the hero of the day was emphatically McDonnell, who played one of the most vigorous innings ever seen, and scored in fifty-nine minutes 82 out of 86 runs made for the first wicket. The North made 92 in their first innings, which was not a large total, but was made by Steel and Lord and Flowers and Piling. If the Australians' fielding had been better their opponents score would have been very much smaller, and their bowlers' analysis phenomenal. The Australians had 101 to get to win, and only a couple of hours to make them. The wicket was, perhaps, less difficult than it had been, but it still enabled the bowlers to get a good deal of work on the ball. McDonnell commenced to hit with remarkable rapidity and power. Barlow went on in the endeavour to stop his run getting, but he was punished even more severely than Barnes had been. A very bad mistake was, however, made at long off, McDonnell from Briggs when he had scored 44. Gunn soon afterwards missed McDonnell again, but this was a catch for which the fieldsman had to run a long way. Attewell went on, and was hit for ten in one over, and at 80 Flowers, notwithstanding his injured hand, went on to bowl. In his first over, McDonnell played a ball into his wicket without knocking off the bails, but at 86 Flowers bowled the Australian captain for 82 —an innings of phenomenal brilliancy, and one the value of which it would be difficult to overestimate. Only 15 runs were wanted and nine wickets to fall when McDonnell left, but those 15 runs cost four wickets. Between four and five thousand spectators were present to witness the game. Full score :—

NORTH OF ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr A N Hornby, b Harris	8	b Turner	0
Barlow, b Turner	23	c Bonnor, b Turner	16
Gunn, c Jarvis, b Turner	1	b Ferris	3
Mr J A Turner, c Ferris, b Barnes	3	b Turner	74
Mr J Eccles, c Bonnor, b Ferris	0	b Turner	2
P Sharp, b Ferris	0	b Turner	2
Briggs, b Turner	18	b Turner	—
Attewell, b Turner	0	c Blackham, b Turner	0
Flowers, not out	3	b Turner	13
Pilling, c and b Ferris	1	not out	9
B 4, l-b 1	5	B 3	3
Total	93	Total	66

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P S McDonnell, c Eccles, b Briggs	5	b Fowlers	83
A C Bannerman, c Pilling, b Attewell	13	not out	4
H Trott, c Sugg, b Barnes	18	c Sugg, b Briggs	1
J Jarvis, b Barnes	12	b Flowers	5
J Mc Blackham, b Barnes	0	b Flowers	2
C T B Turner, c and b Attewell	23	not out	4
J Edwards, not out	1		
J Worrall, c Dixon, b Attewell	4		
J J Ferris, c Sugg, b Briggs	5		
H F Boyle, b Attewell	0		
B 1, l-b 2	3		
Total	89	Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Briggs	37	20	34	3
Attewell	22 3	10 10	25	4
Barnes	14	5	27	3

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Second Innings.

Ferris	23	7	49	2
Turner	32-2	18	29	8
Boyle	12	6	12	0

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

Attewell	8	3	24	0
Briggs	25-3	16	22	3
Barnes	4	1	18	0
Barlow	2	0	19	0
Flowers	12	4	18	3

LEICESTERSHIRE *VS.* AUSTRALIANS.

The eighteenth match of the Australian tour was commenced at Leicester yesterday, and the county eleven achieved one of those remarkable successes for which they have become famous when playing on the Aylestone-road Ground. Of course the match is a long way from being over yet, but as it stands, the Australians have a great deal the worst of it, as with only two wickets to go down they are 72 runs behind. Play began at half-past twelve, and the Leicestershire captain, having had the very good fortune to win the toss, chose first innings. This was a distinct advantage, for though the wicket at starting was slow from the previous rain, the ground did not become difficult until the afternoon, when the sun had partially dried it. Present score and bowling analysis :

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Wheeler, c Trott, b Turner	0
Warren, c Blackham, b Trott	42